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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RESUMPTORY COMMENTS ON MASON'S
SUPPLEMENT TO JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

ABACK.

MODERN analogy requires that a derivative from the Latin *abacus* should be spelled *abac*, not *aback*; and accented *abac*, not *abáç*. Poly syllables, which formerly terminated in *ck*, as *publick*, *rhetorick*, *ammoniack*, have dropped the *k*: and dissyllabic substantives have usually the penult emphatic.

There is a difference between authority and propriety; between words used and words useable. *Aback*, in the sense of a plain square surface, is not of the latter description, because it might be mistaken for the regular adverb *aback*, which, like *aboard*, *adrift*, *aloof*, *adays*, *anights*, *abreast*, *abead*, *aside*, is in common use; and, in most instances, it might with advantage be further substituted for the uncouth adverb *apigback*, or *apeakback*.

Abear—This is merely a poetical licence for the verb *bear*. The augment *a*, so common in Spenser, is now fitly become obsolete, wherever it is insignificant.

In two cases, this verbal augment is still significant, and extensively employed.

1st. To transmute nouns into verbs: as in *to abase*, *to ascertain*, *to accompany*, *to accouple*, *to accustom*, *to acknowledge*, *to acquit*, *to affranchise*, *to affright*, *to affront*, *to aggrieve*, &c.

At this last word, Johnson thinks, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *to aggrieve*, active: the converse proposition is more probable.

2d. To form the participle present of the neuter or middle voice; or to indicate that the action is reflected, as grammarians phrase it, on the agent. Thus one says, While the chocolate is *amilling*, the coffee *boiling*, and the bread *atoasting*, the butter will arrive. But one says, While Abigail is *milling* the chocolate, *boiling* the coffee, and *toasting* the bread, the butter will arrive. Again, to go *abunting*, to go *abooting*. But, they are *hunting* the hare, they are *shooting* partridges.

Aby.—*To aby* is merely a poetical licence for *to abide*; and, even in the adduced instances, is not equivalent with *to abide by*.

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Acates—*Acates* being derived from *achat*, purchase, should be spelled with an *h*, *achates*: it was probably pronounced so as to rhyme with hatchets. The like may be said of *acater*, for *acheter*, from *acheteur*, purchaser. The glossarist should every where refer to, or record, the true spelling, and not make a distinct word of an orthographic variety, or an error of the press. Besides, it were a pity to spoil Swift's derivation of the name of *Æneas's Squire*.

Accite—Another error of the press, or of the pen, hitched into a new word.

Accoy.—This verb is itself well-founded, and rimes with many of the most euphonious words in the language. Poets have an interest in resuming its use. It has relatives of popularity; *coy*, *coyness*, *coyly*, being of the same family; so that its re-circulation would impose no fresh burden on the memory. Its longevity may consequently be expected. It is worth while then to understand it; for it cannot mean, as here stated, *to make much of*. It comes from the French adjective *coi*, which derives from the Latin adjective *quietus*, and signifies tranquil, still, retired. Thus Benserade writes,

Il cherche des lieux sombres et cois:
and our own Grainger talks of

The Nile's *coy* source.

The word *coy* is metaphorically applied to the tranquillity of indifference or disdain, to the stillness of reserve, to moral retiringness, and in this sense is very common in English writing. The verb *to accoy* must consequently signify *to render quiet*, as in the passage of Spenser's February:

Then is your careles courage *accoyed*.

But in the other passage, adduced as an authority for this word by Mr. Mason, one ought to read *accoyed*, from the French participle, *accueilli*, received.

With gladsome glee
Of fair Pœana I received was,
And oft imbras'd, as if that I were hee,
And with kind words *accoy'd*, vowing great
love to mee.

The kindred word, *bel-accoyle*, for fair reception, hospitality, occurs often in Spenser: but this family of words has

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since

since been wisely exiled, on account of its too great likeness to the family descending from *coil*, a spiral gathering, a winding-envelope.

In the following epigram, is not this word in its place?

Enchanting nightingales, your tongues accoy,
My Delia boasts superior powers to you,
Your various notes the hours of eve employ,
Her's, all the day, and, damn it! all night
too.

Accrew.—This is either an orthographic variety of *to accrue*, to which word the reader should be referred, if M. Mason's derivation be the true one; or it is a verb formed from the noun *crew*, and signifies to collect into one band, to gather into a single company. The latter supposition is favoured by the following passage of Spenser:

At last his luckless hand he heav'd on high,
Having his forces all in one accrewed,
And therewith strook at her.

Anti goggler.—Of this word, the terminating *r* is redundant, and indefensible: the thing to be prevented being a goggle, not a goggler. It is moreover a hybrid word, and therefore of equivocal admissibility. The English language derives from three main sources; the Saxon, the French (through which most of our Latin words have flowed), and the Greek. But it has not become very usual to compound words from the one fountain, with words from either of the other. One says, *gain-sayer*, *contradicter*, *antagonist*; but never *gain-dicter*, *gain-agonist*; never *contra-sayer* or *anti-sayer*. Such mongrel unions seem to offend the spirit of the language. *Anti goggler* is of this description—the preposition, *anti*, being of Greek, and the noun, *goggler*, of French, origin. Who does not recollect Moliere's song?

Ah! qu'ils font doux
Vos petits glouglous,
Bouteille jolie;
Mon fort ferait bien de jaloux,
Si vous fûliez toujours remplie.

Yet *counter-goggle*, if more regular, would be less euphonious.

A few formative syllables have become so wholly English as to unite with words from any source: such are *arch* and *nes*,—archfiend, archenemy, archbishop; goodness, clearness, wholeness.

Appal.—This word is here strangely derived from *appalus*, and explained to grow mild. Probably it is a verb formed from the adjective *pale* by prefixing the

augment, and means to grow pale, to blanch from fear or pity, to render pale.

Apposition.—This term is ill defined; for, in English, two substantives put in apposition do not always agree in case: in the phrase, “Let us hope for King George's amendment;” King is not, and George is, in the possessive case, yet they stand in apposition.

Artilize—Bolingbroke, in attempting to introduce this word from Montaigne, was not aware that English verbs in *ize* are always formed from pre-existing English nouns, and may not be imported in their verbal form. If the adjective *artial*, analogous to *martial*, *partial*, &c. had been in use, *to artilize* would have been the proper verb. We have only the adjective *artificial* we can form *to artificialize*. ‘It would be found English to observe, that the British school of gardening naturalizes art; the French artificializes nature.’ Montaigne's antithesis can be translated with rival brevity.

Ascaunt, preposition.—The very existence of this word depends, says Mr. Mason, on a doubtful reading in Shakespeare. Surely not. If every word, that can be found in print, is therefore sterling English, our language is at the mercy, not only of every bungler in composition, but of every compositor's bungling. Shakespeare may circulate false coin, and often does; and good money may have escaped the record of any authority. Let us rather ask concerning a word, whether it has legitimate parentage, relations, descendants? if so, it is English; though it may never have found a printer for midwife. Now to the word in question.

From the Anglo-Saxon verb *scænan**, to break off, comes the participle *scænt*, broken off; whence the English adjective *scant*, which signifies, less than whole, deficient, incompetent, bare, scarce, parsimonious. From this adjective derives the substantive *scantling*, a piece of timber broken off from another, a small tree formed by pullulation from a stool, an offset, and, metaphorically, a deficient or bare quantity of any thing. As fragments break off awry, as offsets grow sideways, the idea of obliquity easily associates with

* Somner and Lye both translate *scænan* *frangere*; yet it perhaps means *to skin*, *to flay*, in which case *scantling* would mean a tree stripped of its bark; and *to look scant*, *to eye with penetration*, or *strippingly*.

this word: hence, in its adverbial form, *afiant*, it means *obliquely*, as to look *ascant*. But in its other adverbial form, *scantly*, the idea of deficiency prevails.

When adverbs are formed from substantives, they cannot be employed as prepositions. *Walk ahead of us*, not *ahead us*. *Come aboard of us*. *Ride abreast of us*. The preposition must be supplied to complete the construction. But when adverbs are formed from adjectives, or verbs, or participles, they can be used prepositionally; because they may agree with, or govern, a following substantive. The construction of the phrase is complete without any further interposition. *Above the ground*, not *above of the ground*; because derived from the Anglo-Saxon verb *basan*. *Across the street*, not *across of the street*; because derived from the old participle *ycrossed*. *Amidst the crowd*, not *amidst of the crowd*; because derived from the superlative adjective *middest*.

Afcant, being a participle, belongs to that class of adverbs which can be employed as prepositions; it is therefore a legitimate word, whether it be really authorized or no.

Affign.—The language of the law is at times anti-grammatical, as well as tautological, and offends the ghost of Priscian no less than that of Quintilian. The word *affign* is a notable instance. From verbs, the personal substantive active is regularly formed by adding the syllable *er*; and the personal substantive passive, by adding the syllable *ee*. Thus we should say rightly *affigner* for the person assigning, and *affignee* for the person assigned to. The syllable *er* (whether originally Saxon or French) is become wholly English, and is annexable to all verbs; but the syllable *ee* still retains its Norman foreignness, and is chiefly used by lawyers. To employ the verb *affign* in either of these senses, as if it were a personal substantive, is an awkward anomaly, excusable only because *affignee* has acquired a cant sense, which renders a more general term also requisite.—See Barragouin.

Aurift.—Dr. Johnson enquires, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for the derivation of *curmudgeon*. He obtains the required information, and thus records, in his Dictionary, the obligation to an anonymous letter-writer.

“*Curmudgeon*—(It is a vicious way of pronouncing *coeur méchant*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.)”

One Ash publishes soon after an Ety-

ological Dictionary, and thus borrows the same derivation.

“*Curmudgeon*, from the French *coeur, unknown*, and *méchant*, a correspondent.”

Yet, on the authority of this Ash, Mr. Mason receives the word *aurift*.

Aurora Borealis.—Why are Latin words ever employed in writing, when there are equivalent English ones? Is it symptomatic of good taste in the Persians to admire a Macaronic style, and to interpolate their sentences with an Arabic gibberish, preserving its native inflections? One might say, *the boreal Aurora*, or *the boreal dawn*; the poet of the Seasons has said *the northern dawn*. One hears among the people of *the northern lights*, and *the north light*. There seems, however, a distinction between these two expressions. Does not *the north light* designate that settled luminousness reposing on an arch of darkness, which is seen near the septentrional horizon; while in *the northern lights* is comprehended the whole ascending mass of flickering radiation?

Authenticate.—To authenticate is a very common verb, omitted in Johnson, and omitted in this Supplement.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

If your valuable correspondent *Meirion*, (p. 24,) will take the trouble to revise his Welsh manuscripts, he will probably consign them to a later period than the reign of Henry the Seventh. Jean de Cartheni, or Carthenay, the author of the spiritual romance of *The Voyage of the wandering Knight*, was prior of the Carmelites of Brussels, and died at Cambray about 1580, one of his biographers naming this as the year of his death, whilst another mentions it as having happened in 1588. His work, in the French language, was first printed at Antwerp, 1557, 8vo. It was translated into English by William Goodyear, a merchant of Southampton, and twice printed in 4to, without date, but about the year 1600. One of these impressions is in my possession. I think it is extremely probable that John Bunyan had read, and even made considerable use of this work in his *Pilgrim's Progress*.

F. D.

February 18, 1801.

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To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, who furnished you with the curious anecdote in the PORT FOLIO of your Magazine for March, relative to Garrick and Johnson, appears in the last line inadvertently to have written, “*the Doctor*,” for “*Mr. Garrick*.” It is not possible that he could have meant to say, Dr. Johnson died a few months after he received the benefaction of Garrick. Such a verbal error is natural in the hurry of writing.

Your's, &c.

A BOOK WORM.

March 5, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my last, I brought about a hundred young students of Cambridge to the grand theatre, on which so much of their future success in life of many depends. They enter the Senate-house, a large, noble, elegant room, unfortunately paved with marble, on the second Monday of January, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. On two pillars at the entrance of the saloon are fixed papers; the one containing the list of the young men, arranged according to their classes; the other paper, noting the employment of certain classes for the next hour. Each man, on entering, looks at the paper; that, if he is to be employed by the public examiner, he may be ready, as no time is to be lost at the moment of his call; if his class is not to be employed by the public examiners, he then prepares himself either for a private examination, or to sit still in his place, or to play at tee-totum. At eight o'clock precisely, the names are called over, and the absentees being marked, are subjected to certain fines. The two classes to be examined *viva voce* are now called out, and proceed to the places where tables and forms are provided for them. At each table sit two public examiners, and round it the young men, according to their place in the class. Pens, ink, and paper, are in abundance upon the tables: the examiners question the young men, and, according to their answers, affix certain marks to their names agreed upon between them, by which the respective merits of each person in the class is, at the end of this examination, ascertained.

As soon as these classes had left their

places, in the body of the Senate-house, the other classes, mentioned in the paper, are called out, and to each of them is given a paper of problems, which he takes with him to any window he pleases, where there are pens, ink, and paper prepared for his operations. In this manner, with the utmost order and regularity, more than half of the young men are set to work within less than five minutes after the clock has struck eight. We have now time to consider the appearance of the Senate-house. In the middle are to be seen a score or two of Masters of Arts, walking up and down; at the sides, on forms, are sitting the young men not under examination. They have all their respective stations, according to their colleges; and in these stations they sit for a little time, till *ennui*, or the call of a Master of Arts, excites them to some occupation.

The Masters of Arts, walking up and down, are of two classes; public-officers, whose duty it is to be there, or private Masters of Arts brought thither by curiosity, or an intention to take part in the examination. The public-officers are the two Proctors, and the Fathers of Colleges, for each college sends one decorated with this title, whose care, and often anxious care, it is to see after the welfare of his sons. These Fathers and Masters chat together on the respective merits of their young men, and agree among themselves to examine such and such persons as are supposed to be nearly on a par, and state privately to each other the result of their examination: or a young man, thinking himself superior to one in the class above him, acquaints his Father with the suspicion, who takes the proper steps to examine into the true state of the case. Thus a number of young men are taken from their stations by Masters of Arts, who either examine them *viva voce*, or give a paper of problems to solve. Thus the number on the forms is considerably diminished, and in every quarter are to be seen young men either writing, or answering in a low voice the questions of the examiners. The remainder of the young men must now either sit in their places, or go to the windows behind them, where, time out of mind, they have been accustomed to amuse themselves with tee-totum, which is played in the usual manner, but with this particular law—that, if any one is called out to be examined, he sweeps the board of the cash upon it.

At nine o'clock, the doors of the Senate-

house

house are opened. The *διπλάσιοι* rush out tumultuously, the others give in their papers to the examiners, and then join their companions; the Proctors and Fathers retire to a neighbouring tavern to breakfast. At half past nine, all return again to the Senate-house, where fresh papers on the pillars allot the employment of the classes, and the examination proceeds in the same manner till eleven, when the Senate-house is again cleared. It opens again at one o'clock, the examinations continue till three, a respite is then allowed for half an hour, during which time, tea and coffee are brought into the Senate house for the examiners, and the young men go out for refreshments, which are amply provided for them by their friends in the neighbouring colleges. At half an hour past three, the examinations are recommenced, and continue till five, when they close for that day. At eight o'clock in the next morning, the examinations begin again, and in the same manner as on the preceding day; and for three days Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, the same order is pursued.

Thus, on these days, the higher men are either writing out their answers, or are under examination for six hours each day: the lower men have less fatigue. But the fatigue of the most employed is not to be compared with that of each of the four public examiners. At night, they have a multitude of papers to look over, which employs them till midnight, and by these each pair of examiners determines the merit of those he has examined. On Wednesday night, they meet all four together, and confer on the result of their examinations, make a new classification of the higher men, and where they differ in opinion, agree to call in the assistance of the Masters of Arts, by whose determination also their judgment has already, in some cases, been corrected. The first part of the Thursday morning is, comparatively speaking, a time of leisure; the Masters of Arts are examining in different places; the four public examiners conferring farther on their classification. At nine, all retire as usual; the higher ones with no small degree of anxiety on their future destiny. At half past nine, they return again: the new classification is placed on the pillars: joy and sorrow are to be seen in the countenances of the examined. If one is eminently distinguished above the rest, his name is separated by a line, and he has no farther trouble; but the place of first or senior wrangler may not be so clear-

ly ascertained, and then two, sometimes three, and even four, names are seen in the same bracket. The latter case rarely takes place, and there are seldom more than two in the first bracket, three in the second, and so on. They who are contented with any place in the bracket, in which they are, would willingly remain quiet in their seats; but their partners may not be so well pleased, and hence arises a new contention, in which the Fathers take often a very active part, and the public examiners assign different brackets to different masters of arts for their determination. On this day the public examiners themselves generally give their time to the lower classes.

At five o'clock, all quit the Senate-house, the examinations are over. The Proctors, Public Examiners, and Fathers dine together; and after dinner, the Proctors and Public Examiners retire to a private room to prepare the list of honours. This is sometimes settled without much difficulty, that is, in three or four hours: we have known it not determined at three in the morning. During this time, the Fathers spend a pleasant evening together, and the summoning of the one of them by the Proctors informs the company what college has the honour of giving the senior wrangler to the year. The Father, thus summoned into the presence of the divan, is complimented on his honours, and, during the writing out of the list of honours belonging to his college, drinks a glass of wine with the Examiners, and then retires to communicate the joyful news to his college. In the same manner, each Father is summoned in his turn, and thus every college is made acquainted with the result of the examination.

On the next day, the Friday, all appear at nine o'clock in the Senate-house; the Vice-chancellor in full form, the young men with their new academical dresses: the list of honours is fixed on the pillars, Latin speeches are made, and, after certain academical ceremonies, each young man is called, according to his precedence in the list, to kneel down before the Vice-chancellor, pay homage to him, and receive from him admission into the academical knighthood. But all who entered the Senate house on the Monday have not always this honour. One or two perhaps are found deficient. They are turned over to Ash Wednesday, and, if they cannot answer the questions then proposed to them, must wait till they have qualified themselves for their degree. It is scarcely necessary

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necessary to say, that so little is required of these low men, that all compassion on the defeat of their hopes is totally out of place.

Having thus carried our young men through the Senate-house, it remains only for us to make a few observations on the impartiality which presides over, and the extent of science which prevails in, these examinations. Impartiality is the natural consequence of the choice of Examiners. There are, as we have already said, four Public Examiners, two of them being the Moderators of the year, the other two the Moderators of the preceding year. A Moderator is appointed by each Proctor, but his appointment must be approved of by the Senate; and, as the office is laborious and honourable, and requiring talents, and not very profitable, an improper person is not likely, nor, we believe, ever was, appointed to this office. The four Examiners are then men of talents; they are generally such as had been within the first six on the list of honours in their respective years; and, as they are of different colleges, the bias which any one might have to his own college is corrected by a similar bias of the others to their college, and the bias of the whole would be corrected by the clear-sightedness of the young men on such an occasion, as well as the watchfulness of the Fathers and Masters of Arts. But no where, we are persuaded, is so little bias to be found, and the rank of each individual is fixed with the utmost care and impartiality.

On the extent of science, which is the subject of the examinations, we need only observe, that it begins with the lowest question in Euclid's Arithmetic, and, according to the capacities of the students, is extended through every part of the mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, and moral philosophy. We should have observed also, that the Wednesday in the examination-week is appropriated solely to logic and moral philosophy.

The advantage of these examinations is apparent in the habit of study which they produce at Cambridge, where the young men, instigated either by honour to an industrious use of their time, or deterred by shame from a total waste of it, are, for the greater part, found busily employed during their first three years in academical studies. Another advantage is seen in the filling up of the fellowships and public offices of the university. A college is ashamed in general, to elect into a fellowship one who has not appeared in the first tripos on the list,

which contains about thirty of the first men; and wherever they deviate from this rule the interests of the college are sure to suffer for it. We remember a college, where, from compassion or good neighbourhood, a man totally deficient in ability, and disqualified for study, was elected a fellow. The natural consequence was, that he had an aversion to the high men, and his companions were the worst in the college. He procured one of his own stamp to be elected a fellow, and thus stupidity was making a great progress. These two naturally joined together their efforts to introduce a third man without honours, application, or talents; and if it had not been for the strenuous resistance made by the master, and a few fellows addicted to study, the college must soon have sunk into the extreme of mental debility. So perilous is it to introduce a stupid fellow into a seminary of learning, and the list of honours has a natural tendency to prevent such a misapplication of the public funds. They who have enjoyed the highest honours will naturally vote for high men; the fools will vote only for the fools.

These are some of the advantages attending the Cambridge examinations: whether they will be produced in the same degree at Oxford by the new plan, we will discuss at a future opportunity.

ACADEMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with much pleasure a candid and judicious paper in your Magazine for January, describing the state of manners and society in this town. I could not, however, avoid regretting the brevity with which the author touches upon the subject of our public charities; a subject which reflects at least as much credit upon the inhabitants of Liverpool, as their liberality of sentiment, or their patronage of the fine arts. To describe with minuteness an infirmary, dispensary, or lunatic-asylum, which are found in almost every large town, would certainly be uninteresting; but one of our charitable institutions, the School of Industry for the Blind, is so peculiar in the design, and is at the same time conducted upon so excellent a system, that I flatter myself a short account of it cannot fail to interest a large proportion of your readers.

About the year 1790, the idea was suggested of rendering the blind happy in themselves, and useful to society, by in-

structing

structing them in such employments as might be easily exercised by persons in their unfortunate situation. The experiment was at first tried upon a small scale; and, notwithstanding the difficulties which must always attend a new project, and some embarrassments of a purely accidental nature, the practicability of the scheme was amply demonstrated. The infant institution, which, until this period, had been supported principally by the exertions of a few individuals, now attracted more general notice; a liberal subscription was raised, and a large portion of time and attention was devoted to perfect the arrangement of its internal economy. As the number of pupils increased, it was found necessary to provide them with more spacious apartments; and accordingly an elegant and commodious building was erected, which was opened in March, 1800. The institution is conducted by a committee, chosen from among the subscribers, and consisting of a president, vice-president, treasurer, two auditors, four visitors, and twenty-four other gentlemen. The committee meet once a month, for the purpose of transacting general business; whilst the internal management of the house devolves upon the visitors, each of whom takes a peculiar department under his more immediate direction. A part of the building is fitted up for the residence of the governor and matron, whose province it is to superintend the domestic concerns, to attend upon the shop, and inspect the conduct of the pupils. The objects which the conductors of the School for the Blind propose to themselves are, not only to afford to those unfortunate persons, who are labouring under the complicated evils of poverty and blindness, an asylum where they may have their minds cheared by society, and the wearisomeness of their situation relieved by employment, but the still more important end of instructing them in some occupation by which they may be enabled to procure an honest livelihood from the exertions of their own industry. The selection of those employments which are the best adapted for promoting this purpose, is an object on which the success of such an institution must materially depend. It is requisite that the employments be as mechanical as possible, at the same time, that it be not encumbered with complicated and expensive machinery; that the materials be cheap, and easily procured; and that the goods manufactured have a quick and regular sale. The trade which appears to unite these advantages in the greatest de-

gree is basket-making: besides this, the manufacturing of hemp mats from old ropes, the weaving coarse floor-cloths, and plaiting lines for curtains, windows, &c. are found to be useful and productive branches of the establishment. Most of the females are engaged solely in spinning; some of them have, however, lately begun basket-making with success, and the committee hope that they shall be able to procure for the remainder some occupation which may be both more profitable, and more conducive to health, than their present sedentary employment. Music is an art which will naturally suggest itself as particularly appropriate to the blind; the pupils therefore, who manifest any peculiar taste for it, receive instruction upon the harpsichord or organ. On account, however, of the great difficulty which the committee have experienced in procuring situations for those pupils who have been instructed solely in music, it has been found necessary to make a regulation, by which, excepting in peculiar circumstances, no scholar can be admitted as a musical pupil, who does not also learn basket-making, or some other of the manual trades which are taught in the school.

In order to prevent the admission of persons, whose characters or situation in life might render them improper objects of such an institution, a number of queries are printed which the committee require to be answered in writing, before any pupil can be admitted. The building which is now erected consists of working-rooms, apartments for the governor's family, and a shop for the sale of the goods; but the committee propose at a future and, it is hoped, not distant period, to add a range of rooms in which the pupils may be lodged and boarded. At present, they are provided with accommodations in the neighbourhood, and receive an allowance from the institution, which is considered as sufficient to provide them with the necessary comforts of life. As a partial compensation for this allowance, it is required, that, previously to admission, the friends of the applicant, or, in case of their inability, the parish to which he belongs, engage to pay two shillings per week towards his support; in addition to which the goods manufactured by the pupil become the property of the establishment. The income of the charity may therefore be considered as arising from three sources. 1st. From annual subscriptions and benefactions; 2d. from the weekly allowances made by the friends or parishes of the pupils;

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pils; and 3d. from the sale of the manufactured goods. It might at first view be imagined, that the sale of the manufactured goods should be almost adequate to the support of the establishment; but this is by no means the case, nor can it be wondered at by those who recollect that the institution proposes not to be a *manufactory*, but a *school*, so that as soon as a pupil is able to procure a livelihood, the primary object of the charity is accomplished. He is then gladly dismissed by the committee, and every aid is given him, in order that he may be enabled to procure a livelihood for himself in the bosom of his family or native connexions.

In the present state of the institution, it would be almost impossible to form an average of the different heads of income and expenditure; since the erection of the new building, the number of pupils has been considerably increased, and a variety of circumstances have occurred, which will materially augment the expences of the last year. The quantity of manufactured articles sold during the last twelve months has amounted to the sum of 620l. and there is reason to think that this sum will be increased during the present year, as out of 68 pupils, who are now in the house, 29 have been admitted since the opening of the new building in March last, and consequently have hitherto earned little or nothing for the benefit of the charity.

We must not omit to mention, that an arrangement is made, by means of which the pupils receive, at stated periods, moral and religious instruction; and the visitors regard it as an essential part of their office, to keep a strict watch over the moral conduct of the pupils committed to their direction.

I have thus endeavoured to give your readers a general idea of an institution, which will be a lasting honour to the town where it was planned and executed. Few persons have for the first time been eyewitnesses of the scene which it presents, without shedding tears of sympathy and delight. Nor has their interest in the establishment been diminished by a more intimate acquaintance with it. To behold a number of our fellow-creatures, whose previous situation was so truly deplorable, become at the same time happy and useful, produces a sensation of heart-felt satisfaction, which words are inadequate to express. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Liverpool,
February, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

HAVING seen in a late Number of your valuable Miscellany, a Meteorological Report made in the neighbourhood of London, I have transmitted you a similar one made at Carlisle, including the same space of time, which perhaps may not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

Meteorological observations made at Carlisle from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March inclusive.

Barometer.—Highest 30,33 March 4th, at 10 o'clock in the evening, wind N. W. brisk.—Lowest 28,66 March 21st, at 8 o'clock in the evening, wind W. hurricane.—Greatest variation in 24 hours, 88 of an inch. From 10 o'clock in the evening of the 19th of March, to the same hour on the 20th, the mercury fell from 29,70 to 28,82, during which time the wind blew very strong.

Thermometer.—Highest 56° March 2d, wind S. W.—Lowest 28° March 15th, at 10 o'clock in the evening, wind W.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours was between the evenings of the 5th and 6th of March, the mercury in the thermometer fell 12°; on the former evening it stood at 45°, and on the latter at 33°. On the 14th of the same month, in the evening, the thermometer here stood at 35°; and on the same evening, in the neighbourhood of London, it appears to have been at 51°, which makes the astonishing difference of 18° of temperature between the two places.

The weather here in the latter end of February was particularly wet and gloomy. In the month of March, we experienced very changeable weather: we frequently had frost, snow, hail, and rain, in the course of 24 hours; the surrounding mountains were generally covered with snow, which made the air extremely cold: the 2d, 4th, 30th, and 31st were the only pleasant days we had, and during the whole month there were only five fair days, and one of clear sunshine.

I have determined the latitude of Carlisle to be 54° 53' 33" N. and longitude 2° 57' 30" west of Greenwich:—it is supposed to be about 15 yards above the level of the sea.

I am, &c.

WM. PIT.

Carlisle,
April 11, 1801.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE History of the Arts holds a place of merited distinction in your valuable miscellany. From the notices which you give of modern improvements in chemistry and machinery, and of those inventions which tend to utility and the ornament of life, your readers derive no small share of amusement and instruction. With respect to a knowledge of the laws of nature, and their practical application, we seem to be daily advancing with accelerated rapidity. Thus circumstanced, however, it may possibly be profitable—it will certainly be pleasant to us—occasionally to take a retrospect, and consider what progress was made in science at various periods of former times. I flatter myself, therefore, that you will give the honours of insertion to a description of a kind of Orrery or Planetarium, constructed at Florence in the fifteenth century, at the time when the arts flourished under the liberal patronage of Lorenzo de' Medici. An account of this machine is to be found in a letter from Angelo Politiano* to his friend Francesco Cesa. The description of a complex piece of machinery must, without the illustration of engravings or drawings, be obscure and unsatisfactory. Of this Politian seems to have been sensible, as he requests his correspondent to attribute the obscurity of his epistle, not to the perplexity of his style, but to the peculiar nature of his subject. It may, however, be justly suspected, that his idea of the machine was not perfectly clear, especially as he wrote his account of it, not from immediate observation, but from memory. Whatever may be the cause, I must candidly confess, that many particulars of his description elude my comprehension. They will probably be better understood by those who have principally directed their attention to mechanics. I shall therefore proceed to translate Politian's letter, occasionally quoting the original where I am doubtful respecting the accuracy of my version. It may be proper to admonish your readers, that the machine in question was intended as an illustration of the Ptolemaic System, which was the orthodox creed of philosophy at the period of its construction.

* For some entertaining anecdotes of this eminent scholar, I shall take the liberty of referring the loves of polite learning to a work lately published by Cadell and Davies, entitled "Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, Petrus Bembus, &c. by John Greswell."

Angelo Politiano to Francesco Cesa.

I HAVE received your letter, in which you inform me, that you have heard mention made of a piece of machinery, constructed by one Lorenzo, a Florentine, which accurately exhibits the courses of the heavenly bodies; and you say, that, as common report is not to be trusted, you wish me to communicate to you on this subject any intelligence for the authenticity of which I can vouch. I will with pleasure comply with your request. As I have of late fixed my residence in the country, it is some time since I saw the machine in question; but I will endeavour briefly to explain from memory its form, principle, and use. If my description should appear somewhat obscure, I trust you will attribute this circumstance not altogether to my mode of expression, but to the difficulty and novelty of the subject.

The machine consists of a pillar of a pyramidal form, about three cubits in height, surmounted by* a flat circle of brass, ornamented with gilding and colours, on one part of which (being less than a cubit in diameter) the courses of the planets are described. This circle of brass is moved by tooth-wheels which act within it, and its edge plays within an immovable circle, which is graduated into four-and-twenty divisions, corresponding with the four-and-twenty hours of the day. On the extremity of the moveable circle are engraved, at equal distances, the twelve signs of the zodiac. In the inner part of this circle are seen eight †small circles (or wheels) of nearly equal magnitude. Two of these are in the centre, and are connected with each other in such a manner that the lower, which is the larger of the two, represents the sun, the higher the moon. An index, extending from the sun to the outer and immovable circle, points to the hour of the day; and on the circle where the signs of the zodiac are delineated, it denotes the month, the day, the number of degrees, and the true and ‡mean motion of the sun.

A style also extends from the moon, designed to act as an index of her time, which is marked below on the edge of the greater of the small circles, or wheels. This style, passing through the centre of the lunar epicycle, and reaching the delineation of the zodiacal signs, denotes the moon's mean

* *Planus orbis abenueus.*

† *Orbiculi*, which may also mean circular plates.

‡ *Medium motum.*

§ *Epicycle*, in the ancient astronomy, was a little circle, whose centre was in the circumference of a greater circle. It was conceived to be a small orb or sphere, which being fixed on the great circle formed by the revolution of a planet, was carried along with it, and at the same time caused the planet to revolve round its own centre.

motion. Another style projecting from the same spindle as the former, and cutting the centre of the moon's body, that is the epicycle, points out her true place. By this apparatus, the acceleration and retardation of her motion, the whole of her course, her conjunction with the sun, and the phenomena of full moon, are clearly and distinctly seen. Around these are six small circles (or wheels) one of which, called the dragon's head and tail, indicates the eclipses both of the sun and moon. The remainder represent the planets, from each of which project two indexes intended to point out their motions, just like those which I have mentioned as being attached to the moon. But these also move in a retrograde course, which is not the case with the moon. By these means are denoted the conjunction, the retrocession, and the latitude of each planet. There is likewise another circle like that on which the signs of the zodiac are marked, which passes over the six planets. This denotes the degrees of the signs, and the length of the day, i. e. the time of sun-rising.† The small circles or wheels indicate the motion of each planet, which, with alternate change, move in the day-time from west to east, and in the night from east to west. But, on the contrary, the largest moveable circle, in the space of twenty-four hours, moves the planets in the night from west to east, and in the day from east to west. Reason evinces, and the most able philosophers are agreed, that these circumstances exactly agree with the phenomena of the heavenly bodies.

It is not wonderful that many people should deem the description of this machine an incredible fiction—for, as some one has observed,

Tarda salet magnis rebus inesse fides.

We ourselves can scarcely believe our eyes, though we see the thing every day. When I some time ago read an account of some such apparatus being invented by Archimedes the Syracusan, I could hardly believe the story, which our countryman has now rendered perfectly credible. The work is above all commendation, nor can it be otherwise adequately praised, than by confessing that no praise can equal its merits. It is a matter of doubt, whether the artist is more to be admired on account of the probity and sanctity of his life, or on account of his ingenuity. So much are we persuaded of this, that we are inclined to think that he was sent down from the sky, and that in heaven itself he learnt the construction of the heavens.

Fiesole, August 8, 1484.

* *Limbis signiferi instar.*

† *A quibus singuli planetae orbiculis discruntur, et vicissim interdiu quidem ad orientem, noctu vero ad occasum commaneant. Contrà orbis ipse amplius sinus noctu ad orientem, interdiu ad occidentem quadrat et viginti horarum spatio planetas tunc.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL ACCOUNT OF THOMAS RANDOLPH, AN OLD ENGLISH POET.

THE fate of this illustrious young author, allowed by his contemporaries to have been pre-eminent in every species of liberal attainment before the thirtieth year of his age, at which period he died, has been particularly severe. The edition of his poems, now before me, was published in 1652, by his brother Robert, who was likewise a poet; and it appears to have been formerly in the possession of the ingenious Walter Harte, of whom Pope makes such honourable mention in the testimonial induction to his *Dunciad*. Of any later one I have no knowledge. The profusion of commendatory verses which precede his works, amply evinces the high esteem in which he was held for genius and erudition; and not a little enhance the suavity of his moral character, which could procure a friendship so cordial and unlimited with those of his own class. Of his celebrity, there remains another proof still more decisive: He was the protest poetical adoption of the learned and judicious B. Jonson, to whose paternal superiority he has paid an homage, perhaps too adulatory, in the following lines.

I am akinne to *Heroes*, being thine,
And part of my alliance is divine:
Orpheus, *Museus*, *Ilomer* too, beside
Thy brothers by the Roman Mother's side,
As Ovid, *Virgil*, and the Latine Lyre,
That is so like thee, *Horace*: the whole

quire
Of poets are by thy adoption, all
My uncles; thou hast given me power to call
Pbæbus himself my grandfie; by this graunt
Each sister of the Nine is made my aunt.

This absurd arrogance, commenced by the scholastic vanity of Ben, descended so low as the more cultivated, not more splendid, days of Dryden; who has assumed the same dignity, and appears to exact the same filial attention, though in a tone, it must be acknowledged, rather less imperious, in that charming copy of verses prefixed to Congreve's *Plain Dealer*; which happily combines all the masculine graces and harmonious varieties of that great master of English versification. Lower than his time, the vestiges of this custom cannot be conspicuously traced.

The *Muses' Looking Glass* is his chief performance, and manifests an accurate insight of the human heart. Its style, as a drama, is perfectly original; nor is its contrivance less so, if we except a few imitations of the Grecian Chorus by Shakespeare.

Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, and our late elegant Mason. Though destitute of incident sufficient to "elevate and surprise" the torpid intellect of a modern audience, its characters are exquisitely finished, and may, even now, be esteemed in high preservation and keeping; with some small allowance for the change of costume, they being the immutable personifications of some more prominent passion of the mind. One picture, in particular, that of the Voluptuary, *Acolastus*, is inimitably coloured; and, perhaps, superior to the vaunted *Sir Epicure Mammon* of his great model. Dodsley has preserved this play in his valuable collection. His pastoral comedy, *Amyntas*, abounding in many strokes of beautiful simplicity, and unconstrained pathos—his *Jealous Lovers*, approaching still nigher to the regular refinement of our day; and his *Aristippus*, or *Jovial Philosopher*, on which basis all our dramatic satires are founded, are not so well known; but a minute analysis of their separate merit would be tedious to some, impertinent to a few, and unsatisfactory to all. I therefore shall not confine myself to a disquisition at once nugatory and insufficient; but after having indulged in a few cursory but striking observations, endeavour to place his whole sum of perfection in the clearest and most captivating point of view.

To enumerate his minor productions, or even to mark their varied excellence, though to myself no unpleasing task, would to others, I fear, be too barren of amusement or information. From noticing a few in a hasty manner I cannot refrain. Such are his elegy entitled, "In Anguem qui Lycorin indormientem amplexus est," with its English paraphrase; his "Epithalamium;" his "Parley with his empty Purse;" and, above all, his "Pastoral Courtship;" which, for tenderness of thought, and luxuriance of expression, has, in my opinion, the most consummate advantage over any poem of the same amatory strain in any language. It is profuse in rich sentiment of the most insinuating kind, and has been frequently copied without one grateful avowal. Of this assertion I shall only produce one instance; but one, indeed, very extraordinary, as it has escaped the attention of a critical multitude. The author of the beautiful little opera of *Love in a Village*, which (though on his part composed of "thre is ana patches," from other resources) will ever be a favourite with the stage, has been stigmatised as a plagiarist; but the identical plagiarism has not been

distinctly proved. The primary conception of some charming ideas introduced into the celebrated air of "My Dolly was the fairest Thing!" in that opera, has been attributed to *Charles Johnson*, from whom nearly the entire plot was borrowed, though but a very small portion of the diction. In fact, the song in dispute properly belonged to neither; as any person may perceive by comparing its general turn to these detached lines of *RANDOLPH*.

Thou art my all; the spring remains
In the fair violets of thy vains;
And that it is a summer's day
Ripe cherries in thy lips display.
And when for Autumn I would seek,
'Tis in the Apples of thy cheek.
But that which only moves my smart
Is to see Winter in thy heart.

The figurative superiority of these verses is easily distinguished, for felony in the poetical, as in the moral world, always lurks under a cloud, and seldom enjoys any ill-attained acquisition in its original lastre, currency, or value.

To compress the characteristics of this surprising young genius, of whom the world was deprived before he had gained the fixed date of maturity in mental accomplishments, let me briefly distinguish his peculiar adornments. His phraseology, concise but fluent, is seldom encumbered by that pedantry so fashionable in his age: it is a precious silk, tissued, indeed, with every flower of learning, and diversified with all the rainbow-hues of imagination, but not glaring with false tintel, or stiff with unwieldy ornament: his humour is sportive and general, and, as such, even at this period, pleasing and unimpaired. It is recorded of him, as of our immortal dramatist, which will appear problematic in the pupil of the laborious BEN, that he never made a blot, yet all is chaste, energetic, and correct. His imagery is always brilliant, always appropriate; no flights of extravagant phrenzy, yet no depressions of intellectual despair: what Michael Drayton, whose *Poly-Olbion* will ever render him venerable as a national poet, said of the disastrous, but charming Marlow, may, with more justice be applied to him; for, certainly, if I may be suffered to trust my own feelings, my favourite

— bath'd in the Thespian springs,
Had in him those brave translunary things
That the first poets had; his raptures were
All ayre, and fire, which made his verses
cleere,
For that fine madnes still he did retaine
Which rightly should possesse a poets braine.

Nor was his proficiency in universal science less astonishing; he was celebrated as a profound logician, an able disputant, and a sound philosopher; as a linguist he had not his equal, happily there remain some specimens of his Latin composition, which challenge an *Augustan* purity; in divinity he was only *not* doctor, and he had even dived into the abstruser mysteries of astrology and magic, as sanctioned by the studies of *Agricola* and *Bacon*. We are informed by his few biographers of his being A. M. and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; but I could not satisfy my, perhaps, trifling curiosity, with regard to the accident that occasioned the loss of his finger, which he bemoans with such burlesque gravity, in two of his shorter pieces. But, “*Nos haec novimus esse nihil.*”

In an age when superior talent is held almost in a degree of adoration—when the meanest effort of a juvenile, or low-born fancy, is received with insatiate voracity—when ancient records and black-lettered legends are snatched from their dusty recesses to shine in all the pomp of typography, quitting their former brown apparel for vellum imperial—I am surprised, I must confess, that the revising hand of some titled commentator has not chanced to descend upon the unknown, forlorn, ragged little volume which holds the modest remains of **THOMAS RANDOLPH.** Happy shall I be, if, through my unassuming introduction, he should come, once more, into public favour; happy, should some more able writer rescue such a source of refined entertainment from its present total obscurity, and place it in that enviable station it deserves—amongst the productions of those wonderful, those singular individuals, who gained the summits of fame, before others had made any considerable advances from the bottom; (and who, at the period of comparative infancy, have reaped the deliberate laurels of age.

Feb. 9, 1801.

D.

For the Monthly Magazine.
REMARKS on the BOOK of ENOCH.

THOSE extracts from the Book of Enoch (inserted in p. 18 in your first number), which accompany an enquiry concerning second Esdras, have excited some reflections, for which you will perhaps afford space.

The doctrines of a last judgment, and of the destruction of the world by fire, preparatory to a palingenesy of nature, and

to the salvation of the chosen righteous, evidently form a prominent feature of the Book of Enoch. Such doctrines collectively do not occur in the Jewish prophets prior to Malachi; but in his fourth chapter they do distinctly occur. Surely then it may safely be concluded that the Book of Enoch was written before Malachi, and after all the other prophetic books.

May it not moreover be inferred that the name Elijah (Malachi iv. 5) is a corrupt reading for Enoch. Enoch being described as a preacher of repentance and the precursor of the deluge, it was very natural for Malachi to announce the coming of another Enoch before the second judgment, before the other great and dreadful day of the Lord. Whereas the name of Elijah is strangely unsuitable; for he was a preacher not of repentance but of persecution (1 Kings xviii. 40); he was the forerunner of no remarkable catastrophe; and he has certainly not merited the honourable mention of a friend to peace and equity. Besides, Malachi is alluding to the Book of Enoch; the name of Elijah would hardly offer itself to him in that connexion.

Yet this most doubtful reading in Malachi was already an established corruption of the Jewish copies of their canon in the time of Christ. Else Peter, in beholding the transfiguration, would have presumed Moses and Enoch to be the appearing persons: and John the Baptist (Matthew xi. 14) would have been compared, not with Elias but with Enoch.

There are passages not only in Malachi and Ecclesiasticus, but in several Christian canonical scriptures (compare Matthew xxii. 30, with Enoch xv. &c.) which apparently recognize the book of Enoch: so that it would be difficult to indicate any acknowledged criterion of canonicity, by which a place could be refused to this book of Enoch in our own canon of Scripture.

Can nothing be conjectured as to the scribe? The traditional reputation of Ezra among the Jews transcends his apparent efficacy: the forgery of a second book of Esdras proves that he was believed to have written apocalyptic rhapsodies: he preceded Malachi, and survived the latest of the other prophets. A covert attack on the intermarriage of Jews with heathen women seems sheathed in the abhorrence expressed throughout the Book of Enoch at the intercourse of the sons of God with the daughters of men. It has been suspected too, that the name Zoroaster disguises that of Ezra, with the addition

tion of the Medic title *Tsar*, which, under Darius I. became common at Babylon: it is not new to surmire the identity of Zoroaster and Ezra-tsar. Now to Zoroaster all antiquity ascribes the popularization of those very doctrines which form a prominent feature of the Book of Enoch. Probably this is the very work out of which the fame of Ezra grew, and by means of which Zoroaster inculcated the important tenets of resurrection and judgment to come.

To Mr. Bruce then, and not to Mirandola, and not to Anquetil, is owing the recovery of the real oracles of Zoroaster.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EDUCATION of DISSENTING MINISTERS.

MANY sermons have lately been preached, and some have been published, by Anti-trinitarian ministers, recommending to the Protestant Dissenters of these islands a contribution for academical purposes. No doubt it is praise-worthy in these preachers to be desirous of securing learned tuition and gratuitous instruction to their future successors. But it deserves inquiry, whether the means they recommend are adapted to the most efficient attainment of the end.

Be it supposed (the real number matters little) that one hundred Anti-trinitarian congregations vegetate or flourish in this country, and that the yearly vacation of preferment, by death or resignation, amounts, on an average, to three pastorships. Would not the wisest method of meeting this demand be—to furnish three young men annually with the means of studying theology at Göttingen? During the last ten years, in what corner or metropolis of these three islands could such professors have been found as Michaelis and Eichhorn (Dr. Geddes would not undertake an academy)? and, without instruction of the higher kind, how is the level of modern European erudition to be attained? The Jeremiah Jones and the Lardners did honour to their sect, as to their age; but it was under ————— and in Leyden, that they sought the preliminary skill.

Yet even this provision is not enough. Unless about one-tenth of the whole number of Anti-trinitarian congregations will, by a considerable increase of subscribed salary, secure to eventual acquirements the speedy certainty of a liberal leisure, the pastoral office must continue, from prudential motives, to be resigned or deserted by the more excellent candidates, in favour of school-keeping, or medicine, or agri-

culture, or commerce, or authorship not theological. In all these cases the sect is disappointed of the object of its contributions—that reputation, which an habitually learned, able, and gentleman-like defence of its opinions can alone confer on its adherents.

That the notions which have resulted from attendance at Göttingen are not precisely those of English Socinians, but border more on the Antinomianism of Geddes, can be no objection to a sect which justly hinges its purest claim to merit on docility to amelioration. A LAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to direct the attention of the readers of your Miscellany to a subject of great national importance, in the hope of inciting some of your ingenious correspondents to bestow upon it a more satisfactory discussion than is here offered.

That the established clergy of Scotland have lost a great part of that reverence and popularity among the lower classes, which distinguished their order at no very distant period, the rapid increase of churches of *relief*, and of seceding meeting-houses of all descriptions, is a sufficient indication. Almost every village now exhibits one or more of these edifices, erected in declared competition with the established place of worship; and, as they are generally crowded with hearers, in a proportion much beyond any increase that can be supposed in the population of the country, it is evident that their acquisitions must always be made at the expence of the parish churches. So prevalent has this disposition to form themselves into independent congregations, under the direction of pastors of their own appointing, become among the lower orders of people in Scotland, that, if some effectual measures are not speedily adopted to check its progress, there is reason to apprehend that in the course of a very few years the office of an established clergyman may degenerate into a mere sinecure, and the constitutional church be reduced to a form without substance.

For the truth of this statement I appeal with confidence to every person that has opportunities of informing himself on the subject; and I am persuaded there is no man of liberal sentiments, who is a friend to rational religion, but will join with me in considering it as a circumstance greatly to be regretted. The additional expence which the country sustains, by having a double

double ecclesiastical establishment to support, is the least part of the evil. It tends equally to corrupt the established clergy, a body of men whose general respectability is a credit to the nation, and the people who are under their charge. Nothing is more ready to degrade a man in his own estimation, and to blunt the delicacy of his moral feelings, than the consciousness that he is enjoying the emoluments of a place, more especially of a function of such awful importance as the religious instruction of a district, without fulfilling the duties which it imposes. A clergyman, in this situation, will either exert himself to rout his antagonist, and bring back the deserters from his standard—a mode of warfare which presents strong temptations to low intrigue and malevolent animosity—or, dispirited by the smallness of his audience, he will become negligent and remiss in the discharge of his public functions. The people will be deprived of the benefit of listening to the instructions of men of just taste and enlightened understanding; by which their minds might have been gradually formed to more rational modes of thinking on religious subjects. Having the power of choosing their own spiritual guides in these associations, they will naturally appoint only such as resemble themselves in manners and opinions; men who must flatter the prejudices of their hearers in order to ensure a subsistence, and whose example will powerfully tend to keep alive that fanatical spirit with which the lower, and some of the middle, class of people in Scotland are still deeply tinctured.

It is not only a question of curiosity, but of the first importance, to inquire what are the causes which have led to this universal defection of the people from the established church. Those who look no farther than their own confined experience leads them, are apt to ascribe it, in each particular instance, to personal prejudice and disgust against the minister of the parish; but this solution is too limited to apply to so general an effect. A circumstance which affords grounds for a better explanation, is, that such of the clergy as have participated least in the literary progress of the country, and whose manner of preaching has more of the last age than of the present, retain the greatest share of popularity, and have suffered least by the desertion of their hearers. From this fact it would appear, that the real cause of the disagreement betwixt the established clergy and the common people is, that they no longer bear any resemblance to each other;

the improvement of the people not having kept pace with the progress of the clergy. Prior to the Reformation, the peasantry of Scotland possessed no general intellectual character. That important event first incited them to inquiry, and to mental activity; but unfortunately, the subjects of their discussion, and the models which they had for imitation, were not calculated to refine the taste, or to induce liberal habits of thinking. The manners of the clergy of that period were austere and fanatical; their notions of religion, gloomy and unamiable; and they impressed their own character on the minds of the people. Since that time the clergy and higher ranks in Scotland have made rapid advancements in taste and liberal knowledge, but the common people have remained nearly stationary. The same religious books which inflamed the zeal of their forefathers, occupy the leisure of the present race of Scottish peasantry: and as these performances have usually been handed down through several generations of the same family, and are connected with many traditional anecdotes of the piety of their ancestors; their veneration for them is naturally excessive. Vulgar minds can never separate a subject from its accessories; hence the peculiar style and manner of these compositions become inseparably associated with all their ideas of religious sanctity. Though a preacher, therefore, should deliver the very same doctrines that are contained in their favourite authors, yet if he adhere not likewise to their antiquated and often absurd phraseology, the people are never satisfied of the soundness of his theology. But no man of taste and candour can ever do such violence to the purity and dignity of his mind, as to imitate the low cant and vulgar rhapsodies that, for the most part, characterise these writings.—Hence, if we trace back the history of the church for the last fifty years, we shall find, that the disposition of the people to desert the established places of worship originated with the first dawn of taste and elegant literature among the clergy; and has since gradually increased as these qualities have been more widely diffused.

A regard to justice, however, obliges me to remark, that the complaint of infidelity and want of interest, which the people prefer against the sermons of the established clergy, is not altogether without foundation. There is a period in the history of the human mind, when the taste has outstripped the other powers, and the mind is labouring after elegance, but has

not

not quite attained it; which is, perhaps, the most unfavourable of any to strength and vivacity of expression. The public speaker whose judgment wavers in the selection of his phrases, can never produce an equal impression with him whose feelings, by long association, have become incorporated with his words, and who speaks, without hesitation, the dictates of immediate conception. At this stage of literary progress, it is natural to bestow more attention on the polish of style, than on the acquisition of solid materials; a character of which the sermons of our more fashionable preachers afford some indications. In addition to this, it should be observed, that such of the Scotch clergy as are ambitious of purity of language, and correctness of accent, in their public discourses, must maintain a constant guard against the intrusion of the popular dialect. But no man can speak forcibly in a style very different from that which he is accustomed to use in daily conversation; and till the clergy of Scotland attain a perfect familiarity with English idioms and English pronunciation, they must still be somewhat deficient in the essential articles of fluency of expression and an impressive utterance. It was a prediction of Dr. Johnson, recorded by Boswell, that "when the Scotch clergy give up their homely manner, religion will soon decay in that country." It did not occur to Dr. Johnson, that when the period of refinement should arrive, the people might leave their established teachers, and might hire others more consonant to their taste.

To suggest the proper remedy to this evil, would not, perhaps, be difficult; but to carry it into effect would require an union of opinions, and a combination of powers, which are rarely to be expected from any numerous body. — No sensible man, I imagine, would desire that the clergy should return to the vulgarity and cant of their predecessors in the last age. This would be to buy popularity at too high a price. The only alternative, then, that remains, if we would not wish to reduce the clergy to a level with the people, is to bring the people nearer to the clergy; to endeavour to raise them to that degree of intelligence and refinement as to relish rational instruction. That the literary attainments of the Scotch peasantry are greatly over-rated in the general opinion, is evident from this circumstance, that an accurate observer will find them to be totally destitute of just taste. As their reading is chiefly confined to books of controversial divinity, and those of the least re-

spectable kind, and to the rhapsodical compositions of the old Scottish preachers, the only effect that can result from such studies is, a degree of polemical acuteness, which, however it may raise them above the same class of men in other countries, contributes but little to the general improvement of the mind. The great object therefore is, to diffuse among them a taste for the beauties of composition; and to divest their minds of that predilection for technical divinity and mystical rant, which is the chief source of difference betwixt them and the established clergy. To accomplish this purpose, it would be necessary to effect a radical change in the mode of education practised in all the country schools. It is well known that in Scotland the universal manual for the instruction of youth is the *Catechism of the Westminster Divines*; and this abstruse composition is even the first book that children are taught to read. In all the common editions the alphabet is prefixed, as a help to the master in teaching the letters; and the young student passes suddenly from the first rudiments of learning into the depths of speculative theology. As soon as the children can read it with ease, they are enjoined to get a portion of it by heart as a daily task; and this discipline continues as long as they remain in the school. The effects arising from this system are such as might be expected. It is obvious that it must completely fail of its purpose, which is, to instruct the rising generation in the principles of sound divinity. Children of eight or ten years of age cannot be supposed to comprehend doctrines which the ablest heads are sometimes puzzled to explain; and the habit which they form of passing over the words without attending to their meaning, precludes the probability of their reading with intelligence when more advanced in life. I will venture to assert that, among the number of your readers who have been educated in Scotland, there is not one but would acknowledge that the first time he applied to his catechism in the spirit of curiosity, the meaning of each successive passage struck his mind with as perfect a sensation of novelty, as though he had never before taken it into his hands. It is to their early veneration for this performance, that we are in a great measure to ascribe the fondness of the common people in Scotland for that technical phraseology in which it is written, but which no preacher, who is aware that it excites no definite ideas in the minds of his hearers, can employ with a good conscience.

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The first step towards effecting a reconciliation betwixt the people and the established clergy therefore is, to transfer the catechism from the hands of the schoolmaster into those of the minister; and to substitute such works of taste as, by engaging the affections, and exciting the powers of fancy, may raise literary curiosity, and gradually wean the vulgar from those barbarous compositions to which they are at present so much attached. The next step would be to establish reading-societies, on such an economical plan as to place them within the reach of the labouring class. I am sorry to observe a prejudice in the public mind against these useful institutions, from an impression that they are often employed as vehicles for the dissemination of irreligious and unconstitutional principles. That they are liable, like every thing excellent and efficacious, to be misapplied by designing persons, cannot be disputed; but there is every reason to believe, that their general tendency is highly favourable to human happiness, and even to the proper subordination of ranks in society. But in order to prevent all such suspicions, in regard to the establishments here proposed, it should be made a primary article in the regulations of these societies, that they be under the superintendance of the minister of the parish, who should have power to reject any publication which he might deem improper to be admitted into the collection. The liberality and well-known loyalty of the clergy of Scotland entitle them to this confidence.

Should that respectable body become sensible of the critical situation in which they are placed, and concur in any common plan of remedy, I hope they will not be deterred by the senseless clamour of the ignorant and narrow-minded, from pursuing such measures as may appear most likely to attain the end proposed, even though they should extend to the abolition of some ancient customs.

J. P. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed that you noticed with approbation, in your last Magazine, a small institution in Leicester (yet quite in its infancy), for the purpose of enabling the poor to read; and as a wish is there expressed for some account of the plan, I venture to send you a few particulars relative to this Lilliputian charity, ardently wishing that the scheme may be improved, and acted upon, in every town

and village, till that gross ignorance, which still subsists in many parts, and which would appear incredible to persons who have had no opportunity of observing it, is wholly banished the island.

By the universal encouragement given to parochial and Sunday-schools, it seems to be the general opinion, that *all* our poor ought to be taught to read; and if taught to read, during the period of education, it is presumed they are expected to read afterwards; but the impossibility of purchasing books at the present advanced price, puts it almost out of their power to profit by the attainment the public generosity has enabled them to make. Anxious that such should not be wholly excluded from the pleasure they were *trained to expect*, and at the same time unwilling to solicit contributions when economy is on the stretch to supply the necessities of the moment, the proposal was made to a few benevolent persons, to contribute any book or books they chose for the establishment of a small library. This was readily complied with, and about forty volumes have been sent in. A small salary is allowed to the person who has the care of them. The names of those who request books are written down, and the date when they are given out. The time each is to be kept is written within the book, and on its being returned a half-penny or penny, according to the size, is paid by way of acknowledgment. No fund has been *at present* raised, but the liberality of the inhabitants of Leicester is well known, and it is presumed they will not be backward to patronize an institution which every subscriber to a charity-school tacitly declares to be necessary. Where this is not done, and a taste for reading has been excited, it is to be feared, that recourse will be had to the trash of common circulating-libraries*, the extensive mischiefs of which are not easy to be calculated; for what can be more injurious than to inflame the passions where the judgment is uninformed, and the affections uncontrolled? If the inhab-

* It is a well-attested fact, that taylor's boards, milliners' shops, and even charitable institutions, are supplied from these sources! That persons who are ignorant of the first rudiments of those arts and sciences which might be applied to daily use, and even of the just principles of action, should be corrupted by false pictures, factitious sentiment, and improbable adventure, is an evil, whose baneful influence must be felt by all classes of

bitants of towns do not choose to establish good permanent libraries for themselves, which might be supported at less expence than the several reading-societies usually are; respectable booksellers might do much to check the growing evil of novel-reading, by introducing more useful publications; and as it is to be supposed there are in every place persons who prefer utility to mere amusement, it cannot be doubted but that they would find it advantageous.

A FRIEND TO THE GENERAL DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Leicester, March 28, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the various anecdotes of the guillotine and similar instruments may be added the following detail of Count Bonelli's execution during the war of the Spanish succession. It is extracted from the "Voyage historique et politique de Suisse, d'Italie, et d'Allemagne," vol. i. p. 135.

I am, Sir,

Dec. 10, 1800. Your's, &c. J. C.

"THERE was something so singular in the mode of his execution, as to excite my surprise that the same plan has not elsewhere been adopted. In the great square was erected a scaffold, covered with black. In the middle of it was placed a great block of wood exactly of such height that the criminal on his knees could lay his head upon it between the pillars of a sort of gallows which supported an axe, of a foot in height and a foot and half in breadth, sliding in a groove. The axe had a mass of above a hundredweight of lead attached to its upper side, and was suspended by a cord fastened to the gallows. After his confession, the fraternity of the Penitents, who for the most part are nobles, conducted him to the scaffold; and, having placed him on his knees before the block with his neck under the axe, one of the Penitents held the Count's head on the other side with both hands. A priest then repeated the prayers usual on such occasions; after which, the executioner only cut the cord that supported the axe. That deadly instrument, in its fall, severed the head from the body, and penetrated above two inches into the block."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE never read a more interesting piece of Biography than the Life of MONTHLY MAG. No. 72.

Burns, lately published by Dr. Currie, whose talents eminently qualify him for the undertaking. With exquisite skill he has brought forward the charming qualities, and thrown into shade the deplorable errors, of that extraordinary genius. Cold must be the heart that will not admit every extenuation which charity can offer for the irregularities of the poet; but I cannot help feeling deep concern, when a writer so respectable and so pleasing as Dr. Currie gives the least sanction to the pernicious and false opinion, that strong and ungoverned passions are characteristic of genius.—That they are not incompatible with it too many instances afford a melancholy proof—nor are they incompatible with stupidity; indeed gross sensual indulgence is the levelling point at which genius and stupidity meet.

The most successful advocates for vice are those who in elegant language and glowing colours throw a charm over its enormities, which, concealing its grossness, renders its poison more subtle and more strong.

Did the sorcery of language ever throw a more specious veil over voluptuousness, or supply its apology in a more seductive form, than is presented by a lady whose sketches of the character of Burns are inserted in Dr. Currie's Memoirs, and from which the following passages are extracted?

"The *penchant* Mr. Burns had uniformly acknowledged for the festive pleasures of the table, and towards the fairer and softer objects of nature's creation, has been the rallying point where the attacks of his censors, both pious and moral, have been directed; and to these, it must be confessed, he shewed himself no Stoic. His poetical pieces blend, with alternate happiness of description, the frolic spirit of the joy-inspiring bowl, or melt the heart to the tender and impassioned sentiments in which beauty always taught him to pour forth his own: but who will wish to reprove the failings he has *consecrated* with such lively touches of nature? and where is the rugged moralist who will persuade us so far to chill the genial current of the soul, or regret that Ovid ever celebrated his Corinna, or that Anacreon sung beneath his vine?"

After this, the fair writer says, indeed, that she will not undertake to be the apologist for the irregularities even of a man of genius, "though," thus she proceeds, "I believe it is as certainly understood, that it was never free from irregularities, as that its absolution may be justly claimed;

Rr

since

[May 1,

since it is certain that the world had continued very stationary in intellectual acquirements, if it had never given birth to any but men of plain sense."

"No wonder if virtue be sometimes lost in the blaze of kindling animation, or that the calm monitions of reason were not sufficient to fetter an imagination which scorned the narrow limits and restrictions that would chain it to the level of ordinary minds."

Without being so "rugged a moralist as to regret that Ovid has celebrated his Corinna, or that Anacreon has sung beneath his vine," I am so much a philanthropist as to lament the *consecration* given to vice by a fair hand, which might have admirably exerted itself in defence of wounded virtue. I regret too the triumph thus afforded to conceited Dullness, who, at his Bacchanalian orgies, shakes hands with degraded Genius, and says—*Am I not a brother?*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW of your readers can have read without concern the paragraph in p. 162 of your Magazine for March, announcing Mr. Wakefield's intention to decline the publication of his Greek and English Lexicon. Many of them, probably, would also feel, as I did, a deep sense of shame for having contributed to the failure of a work so interesting and important, by yielding to the influence of that procrastinating spirit, which is too often the occasion why that which, it is imagined, may be done at any time, fails of being done at all. I have already met with five friends, who, having found themselves in the same predicament, have given me authority to transmit their names immediately, and I send you along with them this public acknowledgment of our neglect, in the hope that its insertion may be a means of exciting such a number to follow our example, as may induce the learned and indefatigable projector to resume his important undertaking. I am, &c.

V. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of WOODSTOCK, with a VIEW of the STATE of SOCIETY there.

NOTHING, Mr. Editor, can be more useful or entertaining than impartial histories on the existing manners and the state of society in provincial towns;

and it is hoped, that a fair view will in time be given, in your valuable Magazine, of the principal places in the united kingdoms, for the benefit and information of all. I contribute my mite, and, trifling as it is, I trust it will not be disregarded.

WOODSTOCK is a very pleasant, handsome, but small borough-town, distant about eight miles from the University of Oxford, and sixty-three from London. It stands on an elevation, in a pure and salubrious air, and is bounded on one side by the river Glyme, which flows through fertile meads, and on two other sides by Blenheim Park, at once its pride and its ornament. The population amounts to about 1300 souls, according to an accurate account, said to be taken in 1797, and contains 200 houses, or separate tenements, making an average of six persons and a half to each. In gross statistical calculations, five persons only are allowed to a house, and probably this is pretty near the truth, in most situations; but when we consider the employment furnished to a number of labourers at Blenheim, and the effects of a considerable manufactory of gloves, &c. added to the healthfulness of the place, we need not be surprised that the inhabitants exceed the ordinary proportion.

The corporation is composed of five aldermen, one of whom is always mayor, eighteen common-council, a lord high-steward, and a recorder. The freemen are 100. The corporate body, with the freemen, return two members to parliament, who at present are Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, bart. of Kirtlington, and Charles Moore, esq. son to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Among its representatives, Woodstock has had the honour to enrol some very eminent names in the political world; and, for obvious reasons, it cannot be suspected of ranking among those corrupt and venal boroughs, which can neither be defended on any just principle, nor perhaps reformed, without much more injury than advantage to the constitution. Honourable influence always existed, and will exist, but venality ought not to be tolerated.

The great family in the immediate vicinity, as well as a long succession of kings whose domains it inherits, have been liberal patrons to this place; and whatever prosperity it has to boast of, is principally derived from this source*.

* From the time of Ethelred to the reign of The

The glove-manufactory indeed employs a number of hands, and the fabrication of polished steel, in which Woodstock is unrivaled†, furnishes support for a few more; but it is chiefly dependent on the company that visit Blenheim, which occasion a great circulation of cash among the landlords, from whom it is diffused over the town. By the indulgence of the noble possessors of that splendid palace, the house, gardens, and park are daily shewn; and as gratuities are always expected by the various persons, who admit, who exhibit, or who guide, much money of necessity is spent by parties of pleasure, who, of all others, ought to pay most dearly for the gratification, as the tax is voluntary.

The vicinity of Woodstock to Oxford prevents public amusements in a great degree. Sometimes, indeed, a company of strolling players, when connived at by the chief-magistrate, run the risk of incurring the penalties of the statute; but they are little encouraged, and meet with frequent interruption from the university bucks. Owing to the latter cause, assemblies do not flourish here; and though there are sometimes private balls, they are neither well attended, nor regularly supported. Indeed there is little private social intercourse between the inhabitants: for, small as the town is, there are three distinct societies in it, or three ranks of people who fancy themselves as unequal associates for each other. This does not add to the gaiety of the place, nor even to its good humour; but perhaps most country towns labour under similar inconveniences. It wounds the philanthropist to reflect, that man should keep at such a distance from man, and diminish that small stock of comfort which the unavoidable ills of life permit him to taste. In all places we find jealousy and envy, mean pride and illiberal counteraction. Corporation towns are particularly noted for party spirit, even though, as in the present case, they may all draw in the same harness. All who possess exclusive privileges imagine themselves above their neighbours;—all who cannot obtain them, envy and spite their more fortunate possessors.

It should be remarked, however, that Woodstock is the fixed or occasional reli-

of Charles I. Woodstock was a favourite retreat with most of our sovereigns; and the franchises they conferred on the borough are by no means trivial.

† A steel-chain manufactured here, and weighing only two ounces, according to Dr. Mavor, has been sold for 170*l.*

dence of several worthy families, who are a blessing and a credit to it; and it is impossible to mention the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, who live so near it, but in terms of the highest respect and regard. Did the great in general copy their amiable example, happiness would be more equally diffused than it is, and the poor be taught to consider the rich as their truest benefactors.

Provisions here are excellent, but not cheap. House-rent also is high, from the want of space for new buildings, and the desire which many feel to settle in a place where they can walk or ride in Blenheim Park. Nothing can be a greater inducement than this for persons of a small independent fortune to chuse Woodstock for their residence. The extent, the beauty, the perfect order in which the domains of Blenheim are kept, vie with any thing of the kind in this kingdom, and invite to an intimate acquaintance.

It would have been grateful to the writer, who has often visited Woodstock, to have extended this article farther, had not the Blenheim Guide, so generally in the hands of the public, left but little to glean on the subject.

Dec. 15, 1801.

R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON perusing your truly valuable Magazine for March, I was struck by a most palpable error, which, if not corrected, may tend to frustrate the good intentions of the writer, viz. vindicating the character of Mr. Garrick from parsimony. The anecdote he has related of him is certainly calculated to remove that charge, had not, unfortunately, the following mistake been inserted; after representing Garrick as having relieved Dr. Johnson, he concludes, by laying, "A few months after this donation, the Doctor died;" whereas Garrick died five years before the Doctor. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

March 17, 1801.

JUVENIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR insertion of the statement I sent you last month of the shipping-trade of this port during the preceding year encourages me to hope that you will favour with a place in your Miscellany the following remarks on the situation, extent, and general appearance of the town,

town, together with a short account of its public buildings, institutions, &c.

The situation of modern Newcastle has probably been determined by its bridge, which, having been originally built by the Romans at this termination of their great north-eastern road, has been, from time to time, renewed upon the same site. This warlike people seem to have preferred passing over the tops of hills, probably for the sake of stations, from which to overlook and keep in devotion the surrounding country. But the objects to be answered by a military nation are very different from those of a commercial one, which are best promoted by the ease and expedition with which goods and passengers can be conveyed from one part of a country to another. The great obstruction to this free communication, and the enormous needless waste of the powers of that noble animal on whose exertions we chiefly depend in these respects, occasioned by the servility with which we still continue to follow the tract of our predecessors over the elevated barren ridge of Gateshead Fell, is a source of daily mortification to the travellers upon this road. More especially when the view of that singular edifice lately built for a patent shot-tower at the white lead-works a few hundred yards above the bridge, which presents itself to the passenger about two miles north of Chester le Street, cannot fail to convince him of the ease with which a perfectly level road might be carried in a straight line from that point to the western extremity of the town. The noble prospect up the Vale of Tyne, which regales the eye of the traveller as he descends towards the town from the summit of the ridge, may perhaps be pleaded as some compensation for the trouble of its ascent.

After the Romans had retired from Britain, it appears that the works which they had here constructed were at least so far maintained as to continue it a place of considerable strength; and that so many religious fraternities in the later Saxon times had found in it a secure shelter, that it acquired gradually the name of Monkchester, by which appellation it was known till the building of its castle by William Rufus or his brother Robert, since which time it has been distinguished by its present name. Under the protection of this fortress, and of the walls with which it was soon after surrounded, and encouraged by the many commercial privileges granted to it, and its peculiar mineral advantages, its burgesses rapidly increased in numbers and opulence.

But whatever causes may have determined the situation of Newcastle, and however well chosen it may once have been for the purposes of security, it must be acknowledged to be singularly ill adapted to answer those of neatness or convenience. To the stranger who arrives from the south, after he has been astonished, and in some degree terrified, by his rapid descent through Gateshead (now indeed considerably mitigated by the circuitous direction of the new street), immediately on his turning upon the bridge a precipitous eminence presents itself, which extends along the river westward to the extremity of the town, leaving only room for a narrow street, very properly denominated The Close; but clustered all the way to the very summit of its almost perpendicular banks, with houses built during the turbulent times which preceded the Union of the Crowns, when the inhabitants naturally crowded as close as possible under the protection of the castle. Amidst these houses an ascent is gained to the Castle yard and its precincts by several lofty flights of stairs. This eminence terminates exactly in front of the bridge, which was formerly defended by a half-moon battery, an outwork from the Castle, placed upon its summit; but this is now loaded with an unsightly mass of miserable tenements, five stories high, which seems to threaten destruction to the houses and street below. The eastern and north-eastern sides of the Castle Mount are in like manner crowded with buildings, which being all the way stuck close one above another to the very gate of the Castle, have obtained, from this circumstance, the appropriate name of The Side.

The eastern parts of the town were separated from the Close and Side by a deep ravine, formed by a small brook or rivulet, which falls into the river a little below the bridge. The lower part of this *dean* or *burn* (for both these provincial terms are applied to it) must have been arched over for several centuries, at least as long since as the open market-place, called the Sand-hill, has been embanked from the river, and enclosed with buildings. The upper part was left in its original state till about fifteen years ago, when the course of its channel was judiciously chosen to form a passage through the town, on which passengers should not be liable to the inconvenience of ascending either the western bank, through a narrow winding passage in the Side, or the eastern (shortly to be mentioned) by a similar strait and steep approach. If the ingenious projector had been

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been allowed to begin his plan a little lower, the ascent would have been more gradual, and the improvement more complete.

Opposite to the Castle Mount, but at a greater distance from the river, the eastern ridge terminates with the handsome modern edifice of All Saints' Church; and along the back of it, which runs nearly north, is built (within and without the walls) the longest and most regular street in the town. Farther eastward, another deep ravine is formed by a somewhat more considerable brook, which, after running for some time, enters the town for a short space, though it nearly separates the whole of Newcastle properly so called, from its extensive eastern suburbs.

The whole of the level tract within the walls between All Saint's Church and the river is, perhaps, more closely crowded with buildings than any equal space of ground in his Majesty's dominions. It is occupied by no less than twenty-one wynds or alleys (here called *chares**)¹), only one of which, called, by pre-eminence, the *Broad Chare*, will admit the passage of carts. All the rest may easily be reached across by the extended arms of a middle-sized man, and many even with a single arm. In several of them, however, are some of (till lately) the best houses in the town, which in the last age were inhabited by the more opulent merchants; particularly those engaged in the coal-trade. One of them, *not* the *Broad Chare*, can boast of being the birth-place of the Lord Chancellor elect and his able brother Sir William Scott. But of late years the suburbs have been widely extended in all directions, particularly to the north and east; and the buildings in the chares are every day fast converting into offices, warehouses, breweries, &c. Many of them are still inhabited by those more immediately engaged in the business on the quay, as well as by sailors, keelmen, and carpenters; those latter classes chiefly dwell in the eastern suburbs.

The town may fairly be reckoned to

extend along the banks of the river (from the Skinner-Burn to St. Peter's Quay) at least two miles from east to west: about one half of this may be taken for the base of a triangle, the northernmost point of which is near a mile from the bridge; within which, though with several irregularities and vacant spaces, the great body of the town may be conceived to be comprehended. The streets in the upper part, at a distance from the river, are spacious and well built; particularly West-gate, Pilgrim, and Northumberland-streets, and the rows and squares which adjoin them. The grey colour, however, of the bricks, and the general (though not now universal) covering of bright red pantile roofs, certainly take off much from their appearance. The pavements are in general very good, and there are excellent accommodations for foot-passengers; but it must be acknowledged that too little attention is paid to the enforcement of the regulations established by Act of Parliament for keeping them clean and neat. Nor can it be said that it is well lighted; the few lamps scattered here and there, serving, as has been well observed, only to make "darkness visible."

So much for the situation and extent of Newcastle. Of its population there has been a great variety of opinions; but it would be absurd to enter into a question which will be decided by actual enumeration before this sketch can be submitted to the press. In the next Number it will be in my power to communicate the result. In the mean time I will proceed to a brief account of the public buildings, institutions, &c.

The glory of Newcastle, in this respect, is the steeple of St. Nicholas, its principal parish church. On the four angles of a tower of sufficient elevation, which are besides adorned with lofty and highly ornamented spires, rest two transverse arches, which support a lantern of exquisite lightness and elegance, the angles of which are also surmounted with spires, similar to, but smaller than, those on the tower; and from its centre runs up a fifth spire, of great beauty and height. The many unsuccessful attempts to imitate it have only served to enhance the value of the original, and the merit of the unknown architect.

The church of All-Saints is nearly circular; perhaps the ingenious architect had the idea from the Pantheon, the All-Saints of Modern Rome. The lightness of the roof, which covers so large an extent without a pillar, has been much admired

* A laughable misunderstanding happened at our Assizes some years ago, when one of the witnesses in a criminal trial swore, that "he saw three men come out of the foot of a chair!"—"Gentlemen of the Jury," exclaimed the learned Judge, "you must pay no regard to that man's evidence; he must be insane." But the foreman smiling, assured the Judge, that they understood him very well, and that he spoke the words of truth and soberness.

[May 1,

mired by judges in carpentry. The interior is certainly very beautiful, though by some it has been thought rather too lofty; and that this is at least one cause of an alleged indistinctness which is complained of by some of the hearers. The original plan was to have finished off the vestibule with a dome; but the general prepossession in favour of a steeple has changed it into a spire of great height and considerable elegance.

The other parish-churches and chapels of ease (four in number) have nothing that requires particular notice.

The number of Separatists from the Established Church is great, and the distinctions various. The Society of Protestant Dissenters in Hanover-square has subsisted during more than a century, and has been served by many eminent men. Though usually classed under the denomination of Presbyterians, it is believed that they never exercised the Presbyterian discipline, or joined any other societies in forming a class or synod, or ever prescribed any creed or confession as a term of communion among themselves.* Besides these, there are six congregations of Presbyterians properly so called, united in doctrine, discipline, and communion, with the Church of Scotland, and one of each of the classes of the secession from that church, styled Burghers and Antiburghers: a congregation of Independents, and another of Particular, or Calvinistic, Baptists: two large societies of the old Wesleyan Methodists, and one connected with the new Itinerancy, commonly called Kilhamites, who are very numerous. There are also two Roman Catholic Chapels, a numerous and respectable body of Quakers, and a few worthy persons attached to the tenets of Mr. John Glas, whence they are usually denominated Glassites.—All these live together, on the whole, very peaceably; and while they maintain, with sufficient zeal, their respective tenets and modes, they can often, with great harmony, join with each other in plans for the public benefit, either in a charitable or a literary way: and as seldom, perhaps, as any where, disturb either public or private peace by the violence of their disputes on their several distinctions. Such would, doubtless, be the case universally, if men were left to the free exercise of their reason in matters of religion, and so much needless pains were not

* See a Sermon in aid of the New College, Manchester, preached in Hanover-square, Newcastle. William Turner.

taken by those in power to "prevent diversity of opinions," a thing impossible among creatures of such limited powers, exposed to such a variety of influences from birth, education, and connections in life. On various speculative points there cannot be a unity of faith, but in the bonds of ignorance and presumption; but, amidst great diversity of opinions, there may be a unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, which is all that Christianity requires.

Newcastle, March 12, 1801. V.F.
(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

FOR some years past a partial but an increasing emigration from Wales has taken place to America, principally to the province of Pennsylvania. At length a sort of National Committee or Representation of the Emigrants has been convened at the New Welch Town of Beula, in Cambria (117 miles from Baltimore, and 160 miles from Philadelphia) on the 22d of June last, and an address voted to the Welch nation in its antient language. The difficulties of late thrown in the way of inclosures of waste lands in Wales, owing to the clashing interests of lords of manors—the increase of taxes greatly affecting small hill-farms, and other causes, have increased the spirit of emigration; and a meeting properly organized has lately assembled at Llandaff, in Cardiganshire, for promoting a general emigration to America. The number as already ascertained is very considerable and increasing, and unless measures are taken this session of Parliament for the inclosure of commons and wastes, in which Wales greatly abounds, it appears highly probable that no small part of that country will lose its inhabitants. I inclose you the Address of the American Committee to the Welch people, being worthy of being preserved as descriptive of the manners of this remnant of the Celtic race at the commencement of the 19th century.*

A BRITON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

THE Bank of England notes being at this time so extensively circulated in business, it becomes requisite for persons in trade to be acquainted with the utmost

* We beg to be excused printing the original Welch, but shall be glad to receive a translation.

EDIT.
extent

extent of their legality in the discharge of debts;—that is, whether these notes, of what value and amount soever they be, are as legal a tender for the payment of money, and the satisfaction of any pecuniary demand, as is the current coin of the kingdom? If any of your Readers will fully explain the above, it will be of much service to many individuals who are in doubt on this point. Yours, &c.

* * *

*A SKETCH of the present STATE of some of the PUBLIC HOSPITALS and INFIRMARIES in PARIS, and particularly of the HOSPICE DE LA MATERNITE.**

THE hospitals and poor-houses in Paris are all supported and conducted exclusively by the Government. Individuals in that country are no more disposed to promote such undertakings, than government is to encourage them; and the public spirit of the inhabitants of this metropolis is generally diverted to other objects.

We do not see here, as in England, private persons making private interests concur in promoting the general good, and establishing, in the midst of a large community, a multitude of small independent institutions, in which all obey, although no individual commands; and where no one rises against the established rules and customs, but to oppose abuses which time and experience may have brought to light.

As I had heard much of the shameful state into which the public charities of France were fallen, I took advantage of the opportunity which I had last autumn of visiting them; but I must confess, that, notwithstanding all their defects, I found them much superior to what I had heard them described. It is true that within these two or three years government has at length been induced to bestow more particular attention on them, and several useful reforms have been begun.

In general, the hospitals of Paris are extensive, and appear to me to be constructed on good principles. The sick and infirm poor, who are the objects of these charities, neither suffer from hunger, cold, or want of air; and cleanliness is by no

means so much neglected as I had imagined. But if a government has some advantages over a society of individuals in regard to the choice of situation, the extent of the edifice, and the magnitude of the undertaking, it is in the detail that the administration of a private society chiefly discovers its superiority. The interior economy of the infirmerie of Paris appears to me as defective as that of the hospitals of London is wise and judicious; and the medical treatment in France is the part which is by far the most neglected.

But I was the less surprised at it when I found that (independent of the French being really much behind us in the science of medicine) hospital-practice reflects no honour whatever on the physicians engaged in it, and it becomes an object of ambition merely for the immediate emolument which it produces. Indeed, as the patients have not, as in this country, to return thanks in person to individuals for the benefit which they have received, this benefit remains almost always unknown; and a house of charity is generally considered as the abode of distress, rather than as an asylum where the sufferer receives the assistance which humanity can bestow. The natural result is, that the physician grows discouraged, and, far from considering himself as honoured by the task which he has undertaken, he is almost apprehensive of its becoming a reproach, and that his name should be associated with ideas of disgust and misery, rather than with those of relief and beneficence.

They reckon in Paris about 17,500 distressed persons dispersed in nineteen hospitals; and reckoning three others, which, although connected with the town, do not specially belong to it, a total number of twenty thousand sick and infirm receiving this mode of relief may be reckoned in the capital. It is said that the whole annual expence of these hospitals of government does not exceed six millions *livres Tournois* (about 250,000 £ Sterling); but this is probably a very vague calculation.

Among these establishments there are a few that have been celebrated for a length of time, either for their immediate utility, or for the philosophic spirit to which they owe their birth. Such are the institutions, for the education of the deaf and dumb (*Sourds muets*) and for the industrious blind (*Aveugles travailleurs*). Within these few years another establishment has been instituted, called the *Hospice de la Maternité*, which, though not intimately connected with philosophic views, appeared to me to offer several ideas equally novel

* This valuable and authentic account was communicated to us by a physician, established in London, who had an opportunity last summer of being an eye-witness to all that is mentioned in this report.

novel and pleasing, a sketch of which I shall endeavour to trace.

The gentleman who accompanied me to this asylum being furnished with a permission from government to visit the different hospitals of Paris, we were immediately introduced to the director of the establishment, Mr. Ombron, who with great complaisance gave us all the particulars which we desired. This gentleman is warmly animated by a spirit of philanthropy, and it is to him that the public is indebted both for the new plan of the establishment, and for the great improvements that have been made within these few years.

The institution of the *Hospice de la Maternité*, which replaces that of the late Foundling-hospital (*Enfants trouvés*), is composed of two distinct departments, the *lying-in* and the *suckling*, each of which occupies a separate building.

The lying-in rooms are kept very clean and perfectly well aired, and they contain not more than six women each. The number of women contained at one time in the hospital is upon an average about 200, but there are in general fewer in summer than in winter. Pregnant women require no other recommendation to be received than to have passed the eighth month of their pregnancy, and to be free from infection of the venereal disease. The total number of women annually delivered in this hospital is 1500, which makes an average of four or five children daily brought into the world within its walls. Of these 1500 women no more than six or seven die annually, provided there is no contagious distemper. There has been no puerperal fever this year, but last year twelve or fifteen persons were lost by this disease. A female performs the office of midwife, and the person at present employed is a sensible woman, and has every appearance of a good education. There is a separate room for women who are in the pains of child-birth, and another contiguous for the moment of delivery. We found in the latter three children who had been brought into the world within a few minutes.

The women who, during their confinement, are attacked by any disease independant of the lying-in, are removed into an upper set of rooms, where they are attended by the physician to the institution. The infirmary appeared to me to be less judiciously conducted than any other part of the establishment.

The suckling department (which is contiguous to the former) is by far the most considerable: the plan of it is very

ingenious, but I observed that there was neither much order nor cleanliness in the detail. It is true that, notwithstanding the extent of the building, it is much more populous in proportion than the other. Mothers, nurses, children—all is in continual motion, noise, and crying. This department is occupied by four different classes of people. First, by the mothers, who, after being delivered in the adjoining building, are permitted to suckle their infant, and are themselves supported on condition of their consenting to suckle another child besides their own, which the institution confides to their care. But of the number of women annually delivered in the hospital there are not above twenty who are willing to remain on this condition. The others prefer either to carry away their children, or to leave them in the house to the care of a wet-nurse. Secondly, all children exposed or abandoned are received, without exception, but in general, parents in abandoning their offspring give in to the director a judicial attestation of their name and the day of their birth; and it very seldom happens that a child is found simply exposed at the gates of the hospital without any attestation. When this is the case, however, the child is always received, but search is made after the persons who brought it, and they are arrested if discovered. Thirdly, a certain number of wet-nurses are received into the hospital, equal to that of the children to be nursed there; but the number of the latter brought up in the house itself is but small in proportion to those who are sent into the country, where they are suckled and taken care of under certain stipulated conditions. Fourthly, the nurses who come into the house to suckle the children of others, bring their own child with them, and continue to nurse it during the time that they remain in the house, so that the number of children is thus almost doubled. These, as well as the women who come with their new born children from the lying-in department, are called stationary nurses (*nourrices sedentaires*) in distinction from those in the country whom I have just mentioned. The total number of children annually born or received into the hospital, and supported at its expence, is between five and six thousand. There are at all times in the house about two hundred and fifty children, and, reckoning in addition the children of the wet-nurses, a total of five hundred is thus made. I should not omit mentioning, that in the suckling department there is one room appropriated to the reception of the new-born

born children, and feeding them until they are provided with nurses. This deposit of infants, to the number of fifty or sixty, who are all in their cradles, ranged in lines, and successively fed from a sucking-pot by ten or twelve nurses, forms a most singular spectacle. One of the *clerical sisters of La Charité* (a religious order, celebrated for their active humanity in relieving the sick) is at the head of this department. I was sorry to observe, that the children are still wrapped in swaddling-cloaths, in order to diminish the necessary number of attendants.

The country nurses, who are much more numerous than those that are stationary, are spread over the country to the distance of thirty or forty leagues from the capital. They are chosen and engaged by a set of people in the pay of the institution, called *conveyors (meneurs)* because they convey the children to the nurses: they are likewise appointed to superintend their treatment, by visiting them from time to time.

The conditions on which these poor little abandoned creatures are confided to the care of the country nurses are very singular. They are allowed five shillings and ten-pence per month, during the first year; five shillings during the second and following years till the child has attained the age of seven; and only four shillings and two-pence per month from the age of seven to twelve. From that period they receive (I believe) no other emolument than the profit which arises to them from such service as the child is able to perform. At the age of 16 the child is completely emancipated, and the nurse liberated from her engagements. During the course of this education the nurse receives, gratis, for the child seven complete suits of cloathing, but, after adding that expence to that of the board, the maintenance of every child costs the establishment no more (every thing included) than the sum of 1017 livres Tournois, or about 42l. sterling. Having attained the age of 16, and becoming perfect masters of their actions, these young people frequently choose to remain with their adoptive mothers. It sometimes happens, that the real parents claim their children from the institution before the term of emancipation; but unless both the child and the nurse consent to part, the parents are not informed of the place of its retreat, and it is not often that they succeed in recovering the children which they have abandoned. As soon as these unfortunate beings have completed their sixteenth year, they present

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themselves at the office of the institution, to be informed of the name of their parents, and to obtain a certificate of their birth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

In reply to a remark of your ingenious correspondent *Mr. Robinson* in page 113 of your Magazine for March, I beg leave to observe that I am very far from supposing that the Greek was not, like every other polished language, read and pronounced with strict attention to a regular system of accentuation: and, were it possible at the present day to ascertain the true nature of the ancient Greek accent, I should be among the foremost to study and practise it. But there lies the difficulty: by the English method of applying *modern* accent to the *ancient* languages, I see the known and indisputable *quantity* of syllables utterly perverted—long syllables contracted into short—short extended into long—in a word, the harmony of at least ninety-nine verses in every hundred totally destroyed. Such indeed will invariably be the case with every reader who attempts to apply the accent to Greek or Latin words in the same manner as he does to English. On this subject, let me quote the observation of a distinguished prelate who has lately published a learned treatise “*On the Prodigies of the Greek and Latin Languages.*”

“ It is a peculiarity of the English language, that *quantity* and *accent* always go together; the longest syllable, in almost every word, being that on which the accent falls. By the habit of our pronunciation, we generally *lengthen the sound of the accented syllable*, and the voice runs rapidly over all the other syllables of the word: and we have no other rule of quantity, but to lengthen the sound of the accented syllable.” (page 4.) In the subsequent page, the right reverend author adds—“ According to the genuine pronunciation of our language, to which there are still but few exceptions, *acuteness of tone* and *length of time* generally coincide, and never are separated.”

Admitting the truth of these remarks, which I see no reason to contest, it evidently follows that our mode of accentuation is widely different from that of the ancient Greeks, since they could lay the acute accent on short syllables without making them long—at least, if we can place any dependence on the accentual marks that have been handed down to us with those

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Greek

[May 1,

Greek words of which the quantity is ascertained. Thus, for example, in

Δεῖσας δ' εἰς θρόνου αὔτο—(Iliad Y, 62)

we see the Greek acute marked over the first syllable of *θρόνου*, which we certainly know to be short, as well because the *o-micron* is naturally so, as because the poet intended to make a dactyl of *εἰς θρόνου*: which words, by the way, if duly pronounced as a legitimate dactyl, *ēktbrōnū*, are finely expressive of the sudden start with which the god springs affrighted from his throne. But, instead of the Greek acute whose power is now unknown, we hear the *English* acute applied, which, lengthening the short syllable, and perverting *thrōnū* into *thrōw-norw*, drags his poor godship forth with the dull torpid slowness of an overburdened porter struggling under an unwieldy load.

To enumerate the various instances in which the harmony of ancient versification is thus dis-harmonised by the application of modern accent, would be to quote, as I have above intimated, at least ninety-nine hundredths of all the Greek and Latin poetry now extant. Such being the case, I cannot forbear to think (with all due deference, nevertheless, to those who entertain a different opinion) that, until we can resuscitate from the dead some ancient Greek who in his life-time was perfectly acquainted with the tones and accents of his native language, and who shall teach us the true mode of applying them, our surest guide in pronunciation is the syllabic quantity, which we find established beyond all controversy by the concurrent testimony of so many poets. And here let me recommend to the attentive lecture of every youth, who wishes to relish the beauties of Greek and Latin poetry, the little treatise entitled “*Metron ariston*,” written by the late Dr. Warner. If I had the volume at hand, I might perhaps quote some pertinent remarks from it: but, that not being the case, I refer the reader to the book itself, which will amply repay him for the time bestowed on its perusal.

But, to return to the original subject of my controversy with Mr. Dyer, viz. the idea of pronouncing as single words *αὐθαλαμων*, *εὐταυτηρης*, *ταυτεγαυπον*, in the verses which I quoted from the *Anthologia*, in page 299 of your Magazine for last November—pronouncing, after the same manner, *εἰς θρόνου*, in the hemistich above adduced from the *Iliad*, as a single word, with the (*English*) acute accent on the first syllable—and, in short, observing the same rule in every similar case—I am much

pleased to observe, that, in addition to the voice of Mr. *Robinson*, I also have on my side the authority of so acute and ingenious a critic as Mr. *Wakefield*. The latter gentleman, in a learned and curious treatise which he published during the course of the present month, entitled “*Noctes Carcerariae, sive de Legibus Metricis Poëtarum Græcorum, qui versibus Hexametricis scripserunt, Disputatio*,” has the following passage, which deserves to be here quoted, as strongly corroborative of the opinion hazarded by me, and controverted by Mr. *Dyer*.

“*Lector admonendus est, in versu, qui legitur Il. A. 7.*

Ατρειδης τε αναξ ανδρων, και δ.ος Αχιλλευς·
voces και διος pro voce simplice Graeci antiqui
habitas, quasi adunatae legerentur: et in hoc genuis versiculis, Il. B. 34. 270.

Αἰρετῶ, εὐτῷ αὐ τε μελιφρων ὑπνος ανη.

Οι δε, και αχυριμενοι περ, επ' αυτῳ οὐ γελασσαν.

pausam cœsuralem fieri ad σε et περ, non aliter quam si junctim scripseres, ευταυτης, αχυριμενοι περ: et sane in multis non aliud, quam hæc consociatio, αμονισαν carminis legentibus defendet: ut Il. II. 833. Od. Θ. 258. et vis pausæ magis efficax in monosyllabis. Hoc autem, aliunde cognitum, luculentissime evincitur epigrammate αυτιστροφη, in Anth. Steph. p. 416.

Κυπρὶ δι κουροτροφω δαμαλιν ρεξαντες εφβοι,
Χαιροντες, νυμφας ει θαλαμων αγομεν:
nam, nisi pro una voce habeas εκθαλαμων, ρε-
matis artificium corruptitur, et festivitas re-
perit.”

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
Classical Printing-Office, J. CAREY.
Merlin's Place, Clerkenwell,
March 31, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN the Provincial Occurrences of your Number for January, I observe an account of my sale of sheep at Bromsgrove; and as your Correspondent appears to be mistaken in his observations upon it, I take the liberty of stating the following particulars, that they may not make an undue impression upon the public.—He intimates that there was some improper management by interested persons, with a view to keep up the nominal value of the breed; but, so far from this being the case, there was not a single bidding, or the least management whatever, by any of the Leicestershire breeders, very few indeed of whom were present, and the sheep were all fairly sold to

to breeders in the neighbourhood, within fifteen or twenty miles of Bromsgrove. In addition to this, I think it right to add, that every sheep was *bonâ fide* sold to the highest bidder; that I actually received the sum stated; and, lastly, that there was not a single bidding on my account by any person whatever.

Bromsgrove,
Feb. 12, 1801.

I am Sir, &c.

J. TWAMLEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE you will excuse my beginning this letter with a *copy of verses* which have been printed again and again, and are in every one's mouth: but you will perceive that they are necessarily to be repeated once more, as a *text* for what follows. It is almost superfluous to add, that in Gray's Elegy in a Country Church-yard it is thus written:—

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire:
Hands that the rod of empire might have
sway'd,
Or wak'd to ecstacy the living lyre.

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er
unroll:

Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless
breast

The little tyrant of his fields withstood:
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest:
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's
blood."

These verses, Mr. Editor, were perused by me very early in life, and have left an impression which I verily think can never be effaced by time or chance. My admiration of *geniuses* has always been fervent. I imbibed it from infancy, and to this day I cannot behold a genius without feeling a certain kind of awe, as in the presence of a superior being. Judge then what my sentiments were, when I learned that so many great geniuses are buried in obscurity. It was this unhappy circumstance in the fate of eminent talents which first induced me to fix my residence in the metropolis, not merely as the seat of learning, but upon the fair principles of calculation. I concluded that where the greatest number of men are gathered together, there must be the greatest number

of geniuses, as the lottery-office-keeper who sells the most tickets has a chance of selling the most prizes. Had there been any city that contained a greater number of inhabitants, although not the metropolis, and although there had been neither a king nor a bookseller in it, I should have fixed in that city upon the same principle.

When, therefore, I came to reside in London, I fondly imagined that my favourite predilection for geniuses would be gratified by the recurrence of a perpetual variety of *celeberrimi eruditissimi et peritissimi*, *et in omnibus artibus literisque facile principes*; but I had not made such *eminence* my pursuit long, before I discovered too much reason to lament, with the Poet, that "chill penury" which turns so many men out of their proper stations in this life, and fills them with others possessed of no more talents than an *ignoramus* jury. My experience has since added many a sad confirmation of this fact, and has often induced me to complain of an order of things, or a constitution of society, which excludes so many bright geniuses from the profits of their natural talents. Alas! Mr. Editor, the "dark unfathom'd caves," and "neglected spots," mentioned by Mr. Gray, are neither more or less than the little courts and dirty allies of the metropolis, where our "village Hampdens" are weighing groceries, and our "inglorious Miltos" are tagging laces. The "desart air" where our historians, poets, and philosophers, "waste their sweetness," are the shopboards, warehouses, and pitching-blocks, of this mass of sin and sea-coal; for in such "neglected spots" have I often, by a talent for research peculiar to myself, discovered the seeds and germs of all those distinguished characters.

Can I then forbear such plaintive meditations as these? What a vile and ungrateful world we live in, which suppresses, compresses, keeps down, confines, and buries so many talents and so much genius! What better are we than the unhappy wretches who commit child-murder lest their offspring should rise up to shame them? What are our orders in society, our wealth, our ranks, our dignities, our privileges, and our titles, but so many medicines taken to procure the abortion of genius? And who and what am I who have been employed so many years in finding out geniuses, in dogging them to their garrets, their workhouses, and their cells, and bringing them to the booksellers, but a sort of police-officer bringing the bodies of hopeful babes, deserted by

their unnatural protectors, to the surgeons to see if they were still-born, or if they ever lived?

Sir, the discoveries I have made in my pursuits of genius have been so many and important, that if I had been properly encouraged, I should, in the space of a few years, have made Great Britain the envy of the world. I should have shewn a race of Homers and Virgils that would have eclipsed the brilliancy of Greece and Rome: I should more than once have placed Shakespeare a little on the back ground in spite of all the trunks that Norfolk-street can contain; and have given Milton a place more becoming his *inferior talents* than that which has been assigned, merely from the supposed want of a successor. I knew, better even than the sheriff's-officers, where to find a Bacon, a Boyle, or a Locke; and my Newtons, neither few nor scarce, should have proved a *vacuum* from other documents than their pockets. A second Augustan age should have made the close of the eighteenth century more celebrated than its commencement: the German authors should have been out-numbered; and Paternoster-row have become the Leipsic-fair of the whole universe.

This much, however, I can do: I can prove that the complaint of want of genius and talent is the complaint of ignorance and indolence. Men who will not take the trouble to inquire, take for granted that inquiry is useless; and those who are too indolent to ask a question think it is impossible to give an answer. Thus it is, as in many other cases, that errors are propagated, because it is less troublesome to remain in the wrong than to be set right. And thus it is that we suppose there is a scarcity of genius because we content ourselves with examining the surface only, and never think of looking to "the dark unfathom'd cave" for the "gem of purest ray serene," which, I will venture to say, he that seeks shall find.

Yes, Mr. Editor, unsupported and unprotected, my researches have been often crowned with success. In the article of *statesmen* only, which many persons suppose to be extremely scarce, and *apparentes rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, it is incredible how many Hayles, Bolingbrokes, Petehams, Pulteneys, Walpoles, and Chat-hams, I have found, where ordinary inquiries and unphysiognomical eyes would have discovered only taylors, barbers, grocers, and tobacconists, plain tradesmen, or honest artizans—"hands, that the

rod of empires might have sway'd," measuring tape, or weighing the coarsest of sugars. Among such I have seldom failed to meet with a premier fully accomplished in the *arcana* of ways and means, the mysteries of aggression in war, the varieties of existing circumstances, and all the dignified tortuosities and decorous ambiguities of diplomatic consideration: but "chill penury" made one work at the loom, and confined the ambition of another to a shop-board. I know an acute and penetrating letter-carrier who would have made an excellent plenipotentiary; and when I lately heard of a change of administration, I must confess I fixed on one of my own servants as a fit and proper person for secretary of state. A man more ready at an excuse, when any misconduct occurred; more indistinct in an answer, when the question was the plainest; more reluctant to an inquiry, and more ready to shift a fault from his own shoulders to that of his fellow-servants, I never met with.

Oratory and political ability are now so closely conjoined, that it were in vain to attempt to put them asunder. A long speech and a good speech are become synonymous terms; and a statesman has the security of a boxer, that of being invincible while he can *keep his wind*. If oratory then be the requisite for an official situation, it is impossible to despair of a race of politicians in the very lowest ranks of life. The lower classes of people in the metropols are indeed particularly qualified for public speaking. If you listen only, as in my researches after genius I have often done, to the debates of a public-house-club, or the discussions of a coffee-room, you will perceive, as I have sorrowfully perceived, many an embryo Demosthenes, and half-smothered Cicero, veiled from the common eye by that "chill penury" which confines them to the "unfathom'd caves" of chandlers'-shops and grocers'-counters, and resolves all the powers of mind into the vulgar knack of buying and selling. Their facility of saying much and little to the purpose is truly admirable, and their amendments and explanations are so much more unintelligible than the original proposition, that chance only, or evil fortune, could have excluded them from the high stations they were so eminently calculated to fill with advantage to themselves and their families.

But enough on this subject. It is time we should pass on to the learned professions. Here I am truly sorry that as, out of all due respect, I must begin with the church,

church, so there also I must vent my most doleful complaints. It is very unfortunate for me that my physiognomical skill has proved so painful to my feelings. I not only discover in a man's face what he is, but what he ought to have been. With this source of information, it grieves me to say, that I have discovered some eminent dignitaries, and great props of the church, through the mean disguise of cathedral vergers and parish beadle, and have evidently seen more talent in the man who opened the pulpit-door, than in him who entered in. I was humbly saluted the other day at a church in the city by an antient man, a pew-opener, in whose face I could easily trace the prebendal stall and the residuary mansion. I meet with many a half-starved curate, who has all the lineaments of a deanery, and I have in my eye at this moment a very worthy parish-priest, who has a valuable living of 60*l.* *per annum* in the salubrious and champaign country of Lincoln, whose face is as strongly cut into mitres, as ever a man's face was seamed by the small-pox. I can discern his claim to the lawn sleeves through his worsted-stockings, every darn of which bespeaks a *dispensation to bold*. On the other hand, I am constrained to add, that my friend, Dr. SLUG, who has nothing to complain of in the way of promotion, and who has more livings than he can name without taking breath, might have been a vast acquisition to some nobleman who wanted a skilful and expert game-keeper: and there are one or two more whom I could mention who have very strangely got *out of place*, and are knocking their heads against a pulpit, when, as I think Addison says, they might have done honour to their country at the plough.

Of the Law I shall speak with becoming deference:—

"God bless the King, the Commons, and the Peers,
And grant the Author long may wear his ears!"

The subject is delicate, I shall therefore only say, that I have received a bow from a grave personage at the Temple-stairs, who has very much the look of a Prime-ferjeant, and it was only last term I gave my great coat in charge to a door-keeper at Westminster-hall, who, if every man had his due, would perhaps at that moment have been giving a charge to a jury. These solecisms, however, occur much less frequently in this learned profession, than in that which I last mentioned: and

I suppose it may be accounted for in this way.—It is held as a maxim, that merit, if not every thing, is at least something in matters of law; and that a man is not the worse qualified for the higher departments because he happens to understand the business annexed to them; and that no *interest* whatever can make a blockhead a good lawyer, or persuade people to trust their affairs in the hands of a man who is more attentive to the emoluments than the duties of his profession. There is, perhaps, another advantage which affords the public a ground of security in law affairs, namely, that *non-residence* is not known at the bar, that no counsellor will say to his client, "I have provided you with an excellent and honest attorney in my room," and that there is no such thing as granting a dispensation to a barrister to plead a cause at York, while at the very moment he is on his legs in Westminster-hall.

With respect to physic, I cannot say that I have been curious in my inquiries after geniuses; I have seldom looked into Warwick-lane; its local situation *vis-a-vis* the slaughtering-houses of Newgate-market has a tendency to excite a smile which a person of my grave pursuits is always unwilling to indulge. There have occurred, however, in my researches, some old women who have very prescribing faces, but at best they could have arisen only to the honours of the obstetric art. And as to "chill penury" repressing "the noble rage" of the faculty, they have one sure resource. If refused admittance among the regulars, they find a wide field open among the empirics, where, although a little knowledge might be no disgrace, it would perhaps be no great advantage, the lowest degree of that quality in the physician of *newspapers* and *hand bills* being always superior to the discernment of those who apply for his assistance. Besides, we find that the knowledge of those who have "studied at all the universities," and prescribed "to all the crowned heads of Europe," is seldom more than can be contained in an ounce vial or a small pill box.

But the greatest success I have had in discovering buried geniuses, digging them up, restoring the suspended animation of mind, and bringing it forth to the light of open day, has been among the poets. In this department, I have found geniuses in all possible varieties of capability, from the ponderous and massy epic, to the light gossamer sonnet, in almost every street, court, and alley. Poetry, indeed, seems to be a talent not so easily suppressed by "chill

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"chill penury," nor so closely pent up "in the dark unfathom'd cave," but that it will contrive to peep through the crannies, getting first one foot out and then another. I acknowledge, nevertheless, that I have been rather bitterly disappointed in some of my poetical geniuses. I have been more than once obliged to put an infant Shakespeare apprentice to some honest handicraft employment, in which he might be free from the temptations and evil examples of pen and ink; and a Pope, of whom I expected great things, has been very expensive to me, because, on his first *pastoral*, I prevailed on his master to give him up his indenture, and he is now scarcely worth a dull prologue to a new play. But I was most disappointed in "a mute inglorious Milton," who was remarkably promising. Of this young fellow I indulged great expectations, and I hoped ere now to have been congratulated as the munificent patron of a New *Paradise Lost*. So sanguine was I that I had almost applied to Bulmer and the artists. Alas! I wish I had left him at sixteen shillings a week, and washing. I never could get him beyond an enigma or a Vauxhall song. My last letter from him at Port Jackson mentions, however, that he is doing very well, and has solemnly abjured the errors of Parnassus. On the subject of poetry, I ought to add, although no discovery of mine, that no station, whether high or low, can "repress its noble rage." Mechanics of all descriptions will vindicate the rights of poetical genius, and we have a very recent example that even a Lord of the Treasury could not contain himself.

Upon the whole, some disappointments undoubtedly every man must meet with who undertakes the discovery of geniuses, on so large a scale as I have. But I may console myself that I have proved there is no *real* scarcity of the article, either from the badness of the seasons or the nefarious arts of monopolizers. And I might now confirm this by detailing the result of my inquiries after philosophers, heroes, and Cromwells "guiltless of their country's blood." But I shall only add, that our philosophers have seldom waited for my inquiries, bringing themselves forward with all the confidence of men who knew what they were, although some of them, in my humble opinion, did not precisely know what they would be at. It is said that a man never mounts so high, as when he does not know how far he means to go. Modern philosophy, indeed, like steam, is not to be compressed; and we all know

that some late explosions have been very terrible to the party as well as to the neighbourhood. As to our heroes, our navy has made unparalleled progress in preventing them from wasting their valour "on the desert air." But for our Cromwells, "guiltless of their country's blood," I cannot say that I have ever yet discovered any person duly qualified to adopt the character, and abide by the qualification annexed.

I shall now conclude this letter with an observation or two which principally concern myself. Albeit I have thought it my duty to investigate and explore the hidden recesses of genius, the employment has not been altogether of a pleasurable kind. It has produced in me a fearfulness and timidity of manner that almost unfits me for the business of common life and those casual intercourses to which we are all subject. I have often been afraid to speak harshly to a rude hackney-coachman, lest what I deemed rudeness should prove the ebullition of "a strong-minded genius." I never can dispute the score of a milk-woman, lest I affront a Dacier, or a Sappho. I am particularly civil to the showmen at the Tower and Exeter-change; I think I see the curbed spirit of a Linnæus or a Buffon. I submit to any kind of cattle from my stable-keeper; the man has really the look of a privy-counsellor; and no poor wretch ever suffered more than I do in a mob, for I know not but I may be jostling a Sir Isaac, or treading on the toes of a Bacon or a Boyle.

Yours, &c.

A HUNTER AFTER GENIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was very far from my intention, when I sent the translation and explanation of the *ιωσηνοι* verses to the Monthly Magazine, to engage in a dispute with learned philologists; and when I made a cursory observation on the *αντιγραφατα*, my object was as far, perhaps, as possible, from that of controversy. The writing of the observations was perhaps indiscreet (for I acknowledge I went out of my way). They were made, too, on a hasty view of Mr. Carey's letter, and on the spur of the moment. But my hints, though penned in haste, were not written without reflection. And Mr. Carey's syllogisms, if they add nothing to my small stock of wisdom, may yet be of service, by increasing my prudence.

I said, that Mr. Carey's conclusion from the

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verses produced by him, as read in inverse order, appeared to me drawn too hastily, and added, that Mr. Carey seemed to have mistaken the shift of the versifier for a law of pronunciation. And I think so still.

In strict argument, the observations related only to those verses; and from any thing yet produced, I see no reason to change my opinion. I gave my reasons why I believed, that what Mr. Carey produced as examples to prove a point of grammar, were mere shifts of the versifier. And those reasons, in my humble opinion, were neither disproved, nor weakened. Nay, Mr. Carey scarcely attempted to reply to them, but flew off to higher matter, leaving the poor epigrams to shift for themselves. Other reasons might have been produced. It might have been shewn (for the practice of the poets gives the law to grammarians) that in almost every one of the epigrams there is a violation of the rules of prosody: and I could still further have shewn, both from the *ισοψηφοι*, and *χαρκινοι*, or crab-verses, that what I said of the shift of the *αντισηφοντα* was not spoken at random. But what leaves me unconvinced has convinced Mr. John Robinson.

All that I know of the poets themselves (nobody, I believe, knows much more) is this:—that Leonidas, a modern Greek poet, excelled in writing a species of verse, the character of which it has been thought scarcely worth while to inquire into, and was dubbed *peritus* for it by his contemporaries: and that another modern Greek poet, named Nicodemus (this is all, too, I know of him), wrote a few epigrams, that may be seen in the Greek Anthologia, abounding with shifts, and, from the very nature of such attempts, with false quantities. *Dulce est desipere in loco.* But why should PHONOLOGY catch at such sorry authorities?

I should have troubled the Monthly Magazine with my poor observations long ere this, had I not been informed, that Mr. Wakefield was printing a book (*Noctes Carcerariae*) in which something was to be said about the *αντισηφοντα*. I have accordingly waited to see that publication. But, with all deference to the learning of Mr. Wakefield, I see no reason to alter my opinion, that the *αντισηφοντα* are verses of mere shifts, and nothing more.

Indeed Mr. Wakefield's observations confirm my opinion. For perceiving in two of the epigrams quoted by him two violations of quantity (and his sagacity could not help perceiving them) Mr. Wakefield brings to their relief emenda-

tory criticism: because, says he, unless we read so and so, we shall have a monster. Whether Mr. Wakefield has any other authority for his readings, than his own skill in emendatory and conjectural criticism, I do not determine. But as the lines now stand (and I acknowledge my suspicion, that there is no proper authority for altering them) they are at best mere playful effusions; but, as to quantity, they are proper monsters, injudiciously, in my humble opinion, introduced by Mr. Carey in a question concerning accent and quantity.

Strictly speaking, as before observed, the observations related only to those epigrams: the general remark was merely incidental. “The subject of accentuation (these are the words of the letter) I leave untouched.” I did, in sober truth, mean to deny, and do still, the authority of those verses in a question of this kind, though I certainly could not mean to assert, that accent affected not language. The words of sentences, whether prose or verse, as well in Greek as in other languages, run, *as it were*, into one another, as regulated by the pause, stop, and accent: but such approximation does not exclusively affect the article and preposition. Nay, not being quite ignorant of the natural connection of the article and preposition with the noun, I did even allow, that there was a tendency in them to unite (accent being the soul of pronunciation) though I might deny that they were actually so united in the Greek language, as in some of the Eastern languages, by means of affixes and prefixes, and as they are in some of the European languages, on principles direct, visible, and systematic. Quintilian's observation referred to by Mr. Carey and Mr. John Robinson does not amount to the actual union of the article and preposition with the substantive or governing word (such a union as that already alluded to). Quintilian only says, *tanquam in una voce, dissimulata distinctione*: this is all that is necessary for Mr. Carey's purpose; and I am still, conceding him that, left in possession of all that I contended for.

With respect to the article (though I still keep in recollection the natural connection of the article with the governing word) it is well known to be agreeable to the genius of the Greek language for the article not immediately to precede the governing word: this may be seen in every page of every Greek writer. The three first pages of Xenophon's Cyropaedia afford abundant examples. It is utterly impossible

impossible in this case for the article and substantive to compose one word. And here may I be permitted to notice, that the parallelism between the languages alluded to by Mr. Carey and the Greek is not sufficiently exact: in them the preposition and article are inseparable from each other, and therefore more naturally coalesce. In the Greek language the preposition and article are frequently at a distance from each other, and both of them from the governing word. The case, too, of compound words in the Greek language is, I humbly conceive, not exactly the same. The words alluded to by Mr. Carey, from the Anthologia, do not come under that combining and syncopating power, properly called composition.

As the genius of the Greek language, and the authority of all printed books, warrant my conclusion, so also do inscriptions on ancient marbles, and MSS.

Inscriptions are more ancient than manuscripts. On some ancient inscriptions the words run into one another. But such union is not peculiar to the article and preposition, as united with the governing word, but applies with equal force to any words of a sentence. But in those cases, where the other words are distinct, there the article and preposition are, in like manner, distinct from the governing word.

There is a remarkable inscription, of which Gruter and Gronovius have each given copies. A learned writer supposes it a forgery. It, however, shews what were the opinions of those eminent men, so conversant in monumental inscriptions. In Gronovius's copy, the words run into one another; and of course the article and preposition unite with the words following it. In Gruter's copy the words are kept distinct, and the article and preposition are in like manner distinct from the word, to which they relate. And the same observation applies to the authentic monumental inscriptions of antiquity.

An observation similar to this applies to ancient MSS. in some, composed in what they call *uncial* letters, and in some others, the words run into one another, and of course the article and preposition are united with the words following them. But in all other MSS. of which I ever saw specimens (Vide Monfaucon's *Palaeographia Graeca*) where the other words are not united to such as follow, the article and preposition are kept as separate as the other words: and this as well in verse as prose.

I have spoken thus at large, Sir, not

to give my letter an air of learned argument, which it does not require, but that Mr. Carey may not mistake my meaning, and the reasons that influenced my judgment. I spoke neither for nor against accent or quantity, and only against Nicodemus, as authority, making an incidental remark. I have also been thus explicit, Sir, because I intend not to give you any further trouble on this subject, but leave Mr. Carey to pursue the subject as he may think proper.

If I mistook Mr. Carey's meaning in any part of his letter, I was misled by what appeared to me an attempt to push an argument, in the zeal of *discovery*, to an undue length; and if Mr. Carey has been opposing any other opinion than what I have thus fully stated, he may have illustrated *his own book* (which, at the time, I had not perused), yet, in regard to me, he has been fighting a shadow. At all events, even on his own question, my judgment can submit only to proper authorities: I am willing to sit at the feet of Gamaliel, but not of Nicodemus.

Yours, &c.
GEO. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE compiler of the Extracts, &c. in the Monthly Magazine, p. 44, will find a very full and curious account of *Edward Fairfax*, in Bishop Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, 8vo. 1799, vol. i. p. 374, &c.,

Feb. 2, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been for some time past employed in endeavouring to devise a more effectual method than any now in use for constructing a Machine or Boat calculated to preserve the lives of unfortunate shipwrecked sailors, or affording them assistance in distress, without hazard to those who may venture to expose themselves for that purpose; and having read several accounts of the success experienced at Shields, in the North of England, by the use of a boat, termed there a Life-boat;—I wish very much to gain information of the peculiar construction of that boat; and, from the very extensive dispersion of your valuable publication, conceive it to be the best medium through which I could apply for that purpose. If any of your readers can satisfy my curiosity in this respect, it will be esteemed a particular favour by

W.
To

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the KING of SARDINIA.
 CHARLES EMMANUEL, King of Sardinia, was born in Turin, the metropolis of his continental dominions, on the 24th of May, 1751. Before proceeding to a statement of the public and domestic life of this virtuous and unhappy monarch, we think it proper to indulge our Readers with a short notice of the long line of his royal ancestors, so justly celebrated for their sensibility, prudence, courage, and piety. This notice will be so much the more interesting, as no historian as yet has set in the due light the vicissitudes and the political exertions of the past Sovereigns of this illustrious house.

A thousand years of gradual increase in greatness; upwards of twenty persons, from father to son, constantly following the same plan of aggrandisement in the same way; all these princes endowed nearly with the same mind and character—this is a phenomenon which no other house or dynasty can represent, either in antient or in modern times.

The royal house of Sardinia, known in the history of the three last centuries, under the name of Dukes of Savoy, and in the middle ages under those of Counts of Savoy and of Maurienne, descends from the celebrated Saxon princes, who cut out so much work for Charlemagne, before being conquered; and next from the subsequent emperors of the same Saxon dynasty, who held the German empire after the posterity of that brave conqueror. The genealogists state that Otho III. the last emperor of the house of Saxony, left two sons; the elder of whom, Frederic, continued the succession of the Saxon line in Germany; and the younger, Berold, or Berthold, founded the house of Savoy, in Italy.

1. Berthold, having done the Emperor Otho signal service, in his capacity of Vicegerent of the Empire, was appointed *Count of Maurienne*, about the year 1000.

2. His son, Humbert (*aux blanches mains*) having likewise been Vicegerent of the Empire, about the year 1040, enlarged his estates by the acquisition of the *Valais* and the *Chablais*.

3. The posthumous son of Humbert, named Otho, acquired some more coun-

tries in Savoy, and the county of Suza by marrying the heir of the last count.

4. Amadeus II. about the year 1070, availing himself of the distresses into which the Emperor Henry IV. had fallen through the persecutions of Pope Gregory VII. did not open him the passages of the Alps, until he obtained from him the county of Bugey.

5. Humbert II. his son and successor, increased his estates by the acquisition of Tarentasia.

6. Amadeus III. about the year 1108 completed the conquest of Savoy, and he was the first to bear the title of *Count of Savoy*.

7. Thomas, his grandson and successor, conquered Piedmont about the year 1230.

8. Amadeus IV. about the year 1260, conquered the Genevese, the Bresvans, and the Viennese.

9. Amadeus VIII. about the year 1420, received from the Emperor Sigismund the title of Duke of Savoy, and Prince of Piedmont; and having married Mary Visconti, of the Milanese dynasty, he had in dowry the city of Vercelli with the territory belonging to it.

10. Charles, named the Warrior, about the year 1488, upon marrying Blanche de Montferrat, made for his son the important acquisition of the marquisate of that name.

11. Philibert II. acquired from Francis I. of France the county of *Nizza* and *Villafranca*.

12. Emmanuel Philibert, his grandson, was one of the greatest generals of his age. He commanded the Imperial army of Charles V. at the siege of Metz, and that of Philip II. at the battle of S. Quentin. The greatest of his acquisitions was the county of *Asti*, which he received from Charles V. The best historians compute that he raised the income of his dominions from 200 to 600 thousand ducats.

13. Emmanuel I. justly called *the Great*, about the year 1590 attempted to make himself *Count of Provence*. Philip II. of Spain, his father in-law, supported him, and he had been acknowledged as Count by the parliament of Aix. This Prince is the true founder of the greatness of his house; for, having

ing succeeded in exchanging with Henry IV. of France, the counties of Bresse and Bugei for the marquisate of Salluzzo, he became the absolute guardian of the Alps, and the disposer of the passages through them. This is the ultimate cause of the influence of his successors over the politics of Europe, and of the important acquisitions they afterwards made in Italy.

14. and 15. Francis Hyacinthe, and Charles Emmanuel II. conquered many territories upon the maritime Alps, and in the western coast of the Republic of Genoa; the chief of which were the principalities of Saorgio, Oneglia and Loano.

16. Victor Amadeus II. (the first crowned head in the family) was a warlike prince. He completed the expulsion of the Waldeſe from the vallies of Luzerne and Angrone, and he attempted some conquests in Dauphiné and Provence. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, he had become King of Sicily; but some few years after he resigned it in favour of the Emperor Charles VI. who gave him the kingdom of Sardinia in exchange.

17. Charles Emmanuel III. was, perhaps, the greatest of the Piedmontese princes, and monarch of his age, next to the King of Prussia. He availed himself, as well, at least, as any of his predecessors, of the political occurrences of Europe to enlarge his dominions. Having acceded to the coalition of France and Spain, against the house of Austria, in the year 1733, he obtained, by the subsequent treaty of peace the provinces of Novara and Tortona, and some other fiefs in the Milanese; and at the end of the next war, in 1742, in which he had espoused the cause of the house of Austria, he gained also the province of Alexandria, and some part of the Vigevanesque and the Paveſian.

18. His late Sardinian Majesty followed the same system as his predecessors, and, had fortune favoured the first exertions of the royal confederacy against the French anarchy, he would undoubtedly have received before his death a large indemnification for his exertions in behalf of religion. He would have far extended his dominions on this side of the Alps! This expectation of future acquisitions is now transmitted to his present Majesty.

Every curious reader will, we think, be surprised to consider from the foregoing catalogue of acquisitions, by what means the enormous distance which separates a Count of Maurienne from a King of Sardinia, has been gradually and systematically overcome, during the course of nearly ten centuries! His surprise will, however, still increase, when he reflects that these princes (and others of the same line whom it was unnecessary to mention) have all of them been of the same character, and all of them equally remarkable for piety and prudence. The genealogical tables of this illustrious house exhibit a lineal descent of seven Counts of Maurienne; next to them, of fifteen Counts of Savoy; afterwards of twenty-six Dukes of the same title; and lastly, of four Kings of Sardinia, none of whom has ever been a disgrace to his dignity, or a scourge to his subjects. The detailed description of the characters of the two first Kings of Sardinia, with which we shall gratify the public, may be almost literally applicable to any of the princes of their house.

Victor Amadeus was an able politician and a courageous warrior. He himself led his armies, and exposed himself like a common soldier. He was acknowledged as the greatest general of his age, in that kind of warfare which the French justly call *la guerre de chicane*, and which is carried on in unequal and mountainous countries, like the Piedmontese dominions. He gave a signal proof of his courage when he set at defiance the encroaching power of Lewis XIV. and twice invaded the provinces of Dauphiné and Provence, where his military abilities very often counterbalanced those of the veteran French General *Catinat*. Nothing could better prove how this monarch was beloved by all his subjects, than an example of an obscure Piedmontese, who generously sacrificed his life in the service of his sovereign. The name of this hero has, till lately, been most ungratefully concealed, when one of the best Italian living writers has celebrated him according to his deserts. His name was Peter Micco, and he was a canonner. The Duke de La Feuillade, the French General, had besieged Turin so very closely, that it would unavoidably have surrendered in a few days. The sole resource left to the King was the use of

of some subterraneous mines to destroy, or at least to overthrow, the French camp. The cannoner Micco was charged with these preparations. He had already completed the works, and was actually applying the matches for the purpose of lighting them, when he should get out of the mines. Whilst he was preparing to go out, he was warned by his comrades that the French, having received some hints of the intended explosion, were rapidly digging the ground for the purpose of averting it, and he perceived himself, by the noise over his head, and the falling of some pieces of earth and stones, that if the matches were not soon lighted, the enemy might destroy the mines. 'Well, my friends, (exclaimed the hero,) run away, recommend to the King my poor wife and children, and let me remain.' This said, he instantly lighted the matches, and, burying himself under the mines, he overthrew the French camp and preserved Turin. Victor Amadeus was likewise active, vigilant, and prudent, in his internal administration. To him the Piedmontese dominions stand indebted for many establishments which were utterly unprecedented in history, and which, in some instances, are quite singular even to this day. He humbled the pride of the Jesuits, by taking off from their colleges the public schools for the education of youth; he established the famous Royal Academy for the foreign nobility and princes, he ordered an accurate agrarian map to be made of all the land-proprietors and productions of his dominions; and he built the famous warehouses for the *annona* of his estates, of which the celebrated French economist Melon spoke as of a singular economical establishment. The only blemish which an attentive critic may find in the administration of this monarch is, perhaps, the innovation which, whilst he possessed Sicily, he attempted to make upon the famous legation *a latere* in that monarchy.— This inconsiderate step exposed him to the mortification of beholding his kingdom obnoxious to an ecclesiastical interdict from Pope Clement XI.

Charles Emmanuel may not improperly be denominated the Trajan and the Marcus Aurelius of Piedmont. He surpassed his father in all the virtues so congenial to him and to their ancestors. He was great in war, and even in his frequent defeats his en-

nies were compelled to acknowledge in his conduct the exertions and the resources of a great general. After the peace of 1747, which confirmed to him his important conquests in the Milanese, he applied himself entirely to promote the public prosperity of his subjects. One of his chief cares was to discharge his debts, in order to relieve his people from the burthen of the contributions raised during the wars. Posterity will never forget what he said in 1763, to one of his favourites.— '*This is the happiest day of my life: I have suppressed the last extraordinary tax!*' His economy in finances, his contempt for luxury and pleasures, and his care not to deliver the helm of Government to the inferior ministers, enabled him to reform many abuses, and replace them by the most beneficial establishments. He proscribed debauchery and gambling; he reformed the jurisprudence and legislation; and he enacted a New Code of Laws, already published in 2 vols. in twelves; he protected religion; he encouraged clergymen of talents; and ordered that every ecclesiastical dignity, even bishoprics, should be granted only upon a competition. It is to be lamented that he brought a blemish upon his character, by the dreadful persecution he raised against the celebrated Neapolitan historian, Peter Giannone, who had taken refuge in his dominions under the safeguard of hospitality and of the law of nations.

If the writer is rightly informed, his present Sardinian Majesty discovered from his very infancy that disposition for prudence and piety which had been the unalterable characteristic of his ancestors. His tutor was the Prince of Sospello, a nobleman of the first rank, and advantageously known in Italy for his liberal principles and polite manners; his chief preceptor was a venerable and learned Savoyard clergyman, promoted afterwards to the Roman purple, and known in the literary and ecclesiastical hierarchy under the name of Cardinal Gerdil; and one of his instructors was a Pietist, of the name of Fischeria, reckoned one of the best classical scholars then in Turin. Sometimes the young Prince would attend in the royal academy, and take his seat among foreign princes; and when the celebrated naturalist Beccaria was appointed institutor to the Duke of Chablais, his brother, he would also assist at a course of lectures on mathematics and experimental

philosophy under that respectable professor.

In 1773, upon the accession of his father to the throne of Sardinia, he took the title of *Prince of Piedmont*; and in the year 1775, upon the marriages of his two sisters, Madame d' Artois, and Madame de Provence (the present Queen of France), he married, the Princess Mary Adelaide Clotilde of France. Nothing remarkable is to be found in the history of his Majesty, from that time to the ever-memorable period of the French disasters. The breaking out of the war with France brought upon him the disagreeable consequences which we are going to relate.

According to a constitutional law of the Sardinian dominions, no public debt can be contracted by the reigning monarch without the consent and the signature of the presumptive heir of the crown. His late Sardinian Majesty, although full as prudent and just as any of his predecessors, and altogether as beloved by his people, had been charged with some neglects of the financial administration. It was thought that the bank notes, or rather the paper-money, issued under his reign, in the name of the crown, had given some effectual blows to public credit, as they already lost upwards of 20 per cent. in the circulation. For the actual preparations for a war thought so just and necessary, more money was requisite, and more assignats were consequently to be issued upon the mortgage of the crown estates. The Prince, being required to put his signature to the new debts, had some objections to the proposal, and took the liberty to make some observations on the necessity of the war. Most probably he stated his opinion fairly, and that he did not mean to throw any censure upon his father's conduct or government; but, as his difficulties were related to the King in strong colours, and misconstrued for a selfishness tending not to take upon his future reign the burden of discharging the public debts actually under discussion, he had the mortification of being confined in his own apartments by his Majesty's order.

We have occasionally lamented in the course of this work, that so many eminent characters of the present age should be connected with the overgrowing torrent of the French war, which, by the multiplicity and rapidity of its events, throws them unavoidably into the background, and impairs of course every sentiment of esteem and respect that is naturally due to them; moreover, in a

work like this, consisting of biographical notices and anecdotes, public events are little sought for, owing to their connection with general history, and to their being of course the province of every other historian or journalist. We entertain, therefore, no wish to trouble our Readers with an account of the treacherous practices of the French rulers and the Piedmontese jacobins, before the year 1796; of the disgraceful peace which was the result of them; of the delivering of all the strong holds to the Corsican chief; and of the outrages, contumelies, and humiliations, by which the unhappy monarch was compelled to deliver the citadel of Turin, the last bulwark of his crown. We shall only relate some interesting particulars about the expulsion of his Majesty from Piedmont, and his retreat into Sardinia, which are not her known to the public, nor likely to be noticed by other writers.

Notwithstanding the French occupied all the strong places in the country and the very citadel of Turin, still it would have been in the power of his Majesty to get them slaughtered in one hour, by a single hint to his subjects to the purpose. He was, however, too religious and too mild for such bloody actions. When the Directory thought of expelling him from Piedmont, they were aware that, notwithstanding their forces and advantages, the project could not be executed in a regular way. They were obliged to adopt some treacherous and disgraceful measures, worthy, as Mallet du Pan justly says, of *Castruccio Castrucani*; and upon sending some more troops into the places, in a friendly manner, they unexpectedly imprisoned the royal garrisons and proclaimed their Republic. A *ci-devant* nobleman of the name of de Grouchy, brother in law to Condorcet, who commanded in the citadel, obliged the King, with threats of burning Turin, to sign an abdication, or rather a bequeathment of his continental estates in favour of France, on condition that he should be allowed to retire to his kingdom of Sardinia, escorted by a French commissary. The prudent monarch, always intent to avert the calamities of his subjects, consented. The departure of his Majesty from Turin, attended by his royal family, and his faithful servants and ministers, in twenty-four carriages, with lighted torches, in the night-time, amidst the tears and distress of all his faithful subjects, was like a funeral procession.

cession. He was subsequently condemned to pass through the Cisalpine territories, with the troublesome escort of the French commissary, in his way to Leghorn, where he was to embark for Cagliari. Being arrived in Tuscany, his signal misfortune made him forget his own misfortunes, and turn his mind towards the Pope, Pius the VI. who was yet in the Chartreux near Florence. He resolved to make him a visit. His Holiness, on his side, seemed likewise to forget his own misfortunes on seeing at his feet the religious monarch with his royal family. He fainted at the recital of what had happened in Turin. Whilst this visit took place, the French commissioner was present, with his hat on his head, and scoffing at the expressions of the mutual sentiments of the two venerable persons. On his arrival at Leghorn, his Majesty made to this French agent a gift of a rich snuff box set in diamonds; the Duke of Aosta, had presented him likewise with a beautiful saddle-horse; and the other princes generously followed this example. The gratitude of the miserable wretch was publicly to sell all these things in the market-place at Florence, with such marks of disrespect towards the royal persons, as to have endangered his life from the fury of the mob.

His Majesty repaired to Cagliari,

the capital of his kingdom of Sardinia. He staid in this place till the combined armies of Austria and Russia expelled the French from Italy. Upon this, he returned to Tuscany, and resided for about seven months in Florence. When the newly-elected Pope, Pius VII. embarked at Venice for Ancona, his Majesty, wishing to pay him the same respect as his predecessor, went to meet him at the latter place, accompanied by the royal family and court. Next, he attended his Holiness, on his subsequent journey from Ancona to Rome. In this metropolis his Majesty stopped only for some days, and afterwards retired to the pleasant town of Frascati, where he is now waiting for those beneficial events which may, as every man of feeling heartily wishes, enable him to repair to his continental dominions.

His Sardinian Majesty is now forty-nine years old, and he has four younger brothers — the Duke of *Aosta*, the Duke of *Monferrato*, the Duke of *Ginevrino*, and the Count of *Maurienne*. The royal family of Sardinia has likewise the Duke of *Chablais*, and two princesses from the second marriage of Charles Emmanuel his grandfather, and the Prince of *Carignano* with two princesses his aunts.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

DURING the demolition of the Bastile (says *Desfodards*, in the *Histoire Philosophique de la Révolution*) it was discovered who had been the man with the iron mask, concerning whom Voltaire could offer only surmises. The archives of this state-prison were seized by the multitude; papers which would have been valuable to the historian were dispersed; but some curious persons endeavoured to secure, by purchase, the reliques of this mass of materials. It was very common to meet with mere cards, signed by the ministers, and containing the address of some prisoner. One of these cards, No. 64,389, contained the following words: *Fouquet arrivant des îles Sainte Marguerite avec un masque de fer.* Then three XXX, and below them the signature *Kersadion.* I myself saw this card in

possession of the person who found it, and offered money for it, but in vain. I then took an exact copy, and I believe that this document furnishes a complete solution of every difficulty. Colbert, as is well known, had sworn the ruin of the intendant Fouquet, and, in 1664, procured his being imprisoned in the citadel of Pignerol, then an appurtenance to France. He there spent some years, escaped, and died — no one knew where. This fact is attested in the *Memoirs* of his friend Gourville. Probably Fouquet was retaken and confined in the isles of Sainte-Marguerite, and thence transferred, in 1690, to the Bastile.

JOHN COUSTOS.

In the year 1744 John Coustos, jeweller, a native of Berne, in Switzerland, was delivered, at the age of forty-three, from the prisons of the Inquisition of Lisbon, through

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through the interference of Mr. Compton, the British minister at that court. He embarked for London, and there published, in 1746, a narrative of his sufferings from confinement and torture. His indictment appears to have furnished the Abbé Barruel and Co. with the model of their charges. It states, that John Coustos had infringed the Pope's orders by belonging to the *sect* of Freemasons, this *sect* being a horrid compound of sacrilege and many other abominable crimes; and that the said Coustos, having refused to discover to the Inquisition the true tendency and design of the meetings of Freemasons, and asserting on the contrary that Freemasonry was good in itself: therefore the Proctor of the Inquisition requires that the said Coustos may be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and desires the venerable court would exert its whole authority, proceeding even to torture, if necessary, in order to extort a confession of the truth of the several articles alledged.

The following Epitaph on a Professor of Midwifery is ingenious.

Hic jacet T. YOUNG, M. D. Obstet. Profess. in Acad. Edin.

Ob. 1783, AEt. 58. qui Venerem sine Lucina, Lucinam sine Venere coluit: Filios post mille Reipublicæ datos, Heu heu sine liberis discessit: Bella inter intestina, Manu forti sed sine Mate, Patriæ liberatoris nomen adeptus est.

UNION OF PROTESTANTS ATTEMPTED.

It was a whim of Queen Anne to accomplish the union of the different Protestant churches and to use them all to the same liturgy. The King of Prussia found it convenient to humour her orthodox zeal, and employed Jablonsky to correspond on the subject with Sharp, the Archbishop of York. An account of what passed was published in 1767, under the title, *Relation des Mesures prises dans les Années 1708—1713, pour introduire la Liturgie Anglicane dans le Royaume de Prusse et dans l'Electorat de Hanovre.* Strangely enough, Toland, the infidel, interfered in the conferences. Early in 1708 he had at Hanover an interview with Jablonski and Ursinus, on the conciliation of the two or three religions: and probably he would have taught the divines to dispatch business, if Leibnitz had not rendered them jealous of his intrusion.

SIR THOMAS ADAMS, LORD MAYOR of LONDON, principally extracted from the MS. of an OLD CLERGYMAN in a NATURAL HISTORY of WEM, &c.

Though a commercial life is not marked with such striking exploits as are found in the memoirs of heroes and politicians; yet when trade has been successfully cultivated, the honest gain thus acquired affords a latitude for the display of qualities of the heart, much more valuable than are commonly exerted by more illustrious ranks of men who enjoy fortunes by inheritance. A remarkable example of this is to be found in Sir Thomas Adams, a man of great eminence in his time for his prudence, piety, loyalty, and sufferings, and for his acts of munificence both in town and country.

The family were originally settled in Northwood, a hamlet in the parish of Wem, in Shropshire. There, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Randal Adams held of the Lord of Wem a messuage and fifteen acres and a half of land, which probably he afterwards purchased. He had two sons; William, who died in 1598, and Thomas, who was a tanner at Wem. This Thomas married Margaret, daughter of John Eyre of Shrewsbury. By his care and industry he purchased an estate of 25l. a year. He had three sons. Thomas, the subject of this little memoir, was born in 1586, and seems to have been originally designed for the church, for he had his education at Cambridge, and took a degree there; but a more gainful prospect presented itself, and he applied himself to the business of a draper in London, and married Ann, the daughter of Humphrey Mepsted, of Trenton, in Essex, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. In 1639 he was chosen sheriff of the city of London, and was of so public a spirit, that when his son-in-law brought him the news of his election, he immediately quitted business, and never afterwards followed his trade, but devoted his whole time and attention to the city concerns.

He made himself such a master of the customs and usages, the rights and privileges of the city, and at the same time was found to be a man of such wisdom and integrity in the exercise of his knowledge, that there was no honour in the city wherefore he was capable, to which he was not preferred. He was chosen Master of the Draper's Company, Alderman of a ward, and President of St. Thomas's Hospital,

Hospital, which would probably have been ruined, had it not been for his sagacity and industry in discovering the frauds of an unjust steward. He was often returned a burgess in Parliament, though the inquiry of the times would not permit him to sit there.

In 1645 he was elected Lord Mayor of London, in which he was so far from seeking his own benefit, that he would not accept of those advantages which are usually made, by selling the places that became vacant in his mayoralty. The party then in power, knowing his loyalty, sometime after searched his house, in expectation that the king was there concealed. In 1647 he sent a thousand pounds in gold to the king, then confined at Hampton Court. He was soon afterwards committed to the Tower, detained a prisoner for some time, and excluded from all public offices and employments.

He at length became father of the city, and such was his attachment to the royal cause, that while Charles II. was in exile, he remitted to him, at different times, upwards of ten thousand pounds, when, in the 74th year of his age, he was deputed by the city to go as their commissioner to Breda, with General Monk, to congratulate Charles on his restoration, and attend him home. In consideration of his signal services the King knighted him at the Hague, and a few days after the restoration created him a baronet.

His charities were extensive: at Wem he gave the house of his nativity for a free-school, and liberally endowed it. He founded an Arabic professorship at Cambridge. To promote the Christian religion in the East, he, by the advice of Mr. Whelock, was at the charge of printing the Gospels in the Persian language, and transmitting the copies into those parts, thereby (to use his own expression) *throwing a stone at the forehead of Mahomet.*

He was a conspicuous example in private as well as public charities; his hands were open in his life-time to objects of distress and desert; and though he had suffered great damages in his estate, he bequeathed considerable legacies to the poor of several parishes, to hospitals, and ministers' widows. He died in 1667 at the age of 81 years. His funeral sermon was preached by Doctor Hardy, and thus concludes: "The king has lost in him a loyal subject; the church a faithful son; the city a prudent senator; and the public a common father."

AN ENGLISH ADMIRAL.
In the reign of Queen Anne, Captain

Hardy, whose ship was stationed at Legara Bay, happened to receive undoubted advice of the arrival of seventeen Spanish galleons, under the convoy of seventeen men of war, in the harbour of Vigo, and *without any warrant* for so doing, set sail and came up with Sir George Rooke, who was the admiral and commander in chief in the Mediterranean, and gave him such intelligence as induced him to make the best of his way to Vigo; where all the before-mentioned galleons and men of war were either destroyed or taken.

Sir George was sensible of the importance of the advice, and the successful expedition of the captain; but after the fight was over, the victory obtained, and the proper advantages made of it, the admiral ordered Captain Hardy on board, and with a stern countenance said, "You have done, Sir, a very important piece of service to the throne; you have added to the honour and riches of your country by your diligence; but do not you know that you are liable at this instant to be shot for quitting your station?"—"He is unworthy of bearing a commission under her Majesty," replied the Captain, "who holds his life as aught, when the glory and interest of his queen and country require him to hazard it." On this heroic answer, he was dispatched home with the first news of the victory, and letters of recommendation to the queen, who instantly knighted him, and afterwards made him a Rear Admiral.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY of HOBSES.

Hobbes, although a patron of the Restoration, was not an approver of the Constitution. The following passage from his Commonwealth (c. xxix.) is decisive:

"Sometimes also, in the merely civil government, there is more than one soul: as when the power of levying money, which is the nutritive faculty, has depended on a general assembly; the power of conduct and command, which is the motive faculty, on one man; and the power of making laws, which is the rational faculty, on the accidental consent not only of those two, but also of a third. This indangers the Commonwealth, sometimes for want of consent to good laws; but oftener for want of such nourishment as is necessary to life and motion. For although few perceive that such government is not government, but division of the Commonwealth into three factions, and call it mixt monarchy; yet the truth is, that it is not one independent Commonwealth, but three independent factions; not one representative person, but three."

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

GREEK VERSES, with a TRANSLATION,
written on the DEATH of a CHILD, by a
PARENT, who was prevented by IMPRI-
SONMENT from seeing him during a griev-
ous and fatal SICKNESS.

Ωλεσ, καλ' Αλφηδε, βίη προθυροίσιν, ανυσσας
Τεσσαρας εννηκοντ' πεδιοιο δρομες.
Αλλ' ου πνευμα πατης, τριποντε, σον ιστατον
είλκεν·
Ου μαλακην ἀπαλοις χειρα φασσι τίθει·
Ουδ' ερατη σεο μητρη παρηγορεον εκαθιτο,
Λενασις αι! αι! δαχρυσι τηκομειη.
Αλλ' Αΐδης γε κακης δαμα ανερας αμφισσαλει
γαρ·
Αυτος εκει σε φιλαις αγκαλιδεσσι πατηρ·
Αυτος εκει μητρη τε καθεξετον αμφιπλεκοντες,
Φιλτατε, μυριαδας μυριαδων ετεων.

THE beauteous Alfred yields his breath !
Soon, ah ! too soon, thy harsh behest
The victim calls, relentless DEATH !
And gives his troubled spirit rest.
Thy hapless sire, lamented Shade !
Nor heard, alas ! thy parting sigh,
Nor saw thy paly lustres fade,
Nor gently closed thy glimmering eye :
Thy hapless sire gave no relief,
While streams of anguish round thee flow ;
Nor sooth'd with sympathetic grief
A mother's and a sister's woe.
But Death o'er persecuting Power
His chain of adamant will cast ;
And, kinder far than man, restore
The father to his babe at last.
He too, when Time and Nature fail,
Through ages will enjoy thy charms ;
Nor brutal Malice then avail
To tear his darling from his arms.

SONNET.

THE birds, melodious harbingers of Spring,
Train up their race to hymn the rosy
hours,
And, in the sunbeams of prolific showers,
Mid glittering leaves, to plume their dewy
wing.
Oh ! that the Bard, by heaven ordain'd to
sing
The noontide shades of Eden's roseate
bowers,
And Eve's meek blushes, sweeter than her
flowers,
Had bred some darling youth his harp to
string.
Then, had a second Milton " hail'd the
light,"
And waked, in strains divine, the golden
lyre :

Elijah's mantle, in his airy flight,
Dropt thus, Elijah's bosom to inspire ;
The holy prophet vanished from his sight,
Rapt in a chariot of celestial fire !

SONNET to a FRIEND.

THE youthful lover, parted in despair
From her whose smiles his heart with
rapture blest,
Feels transient joy expand his sorrowing
breast,
To view the portrait of his absent fair,
And mark the semblance of her artless air,
By Art's cold pencil tho' but ill expres'd.
The faint memorial, o'er and o'er caref'sd,
Gives him new strength his bitter loss to
bear.
So, torn reluctant from my native plain,
Where thee, my friend ! I crown'd with
well-earn'd bays,
My kindling bosom shares its joys again,
On Thames' throng'd banks to read thy
rural lays ;
For thee the Sylvan Muse, in sweetest strain,
Has taught to celebrate the country's praise.
Feb. 5, 1801. D. S. Y.

AMATORY STANZAS.

TIS past—the tuneless lethargy is o'er,
I fly from Dulness and her mole-eyed
throng,
To Fancy and to Love I wake once more,
Once more I wake to Rapture and to Song !
Whence spring these transports of tumultuous bliss ?
These sweet sensations whence, to feeling
true ?
They breathe ambrosial from my MARY's kiss,
They stream from her soft eye of humid blue.
Dear maid ! how oft, iminerst in cheerless
woe,
Close have I clasp'd thy visionary form,
How oft has that ripe cheek's purpureal glow
With radiant blushes streak'd the mental
storm !
Tho' distant many a long, long, weary mile,
Mid my lone path that angel-shape I view'd,
View'd in the first faint dawn thy serious
smile,
In eve's pale van thy fleeting frame purſu'd.
Has Summer aught more tempting than thy
breast,
Where Nature revels, unconfin'd and free ?
In Autumn's richest charms art thou not dress'd ?
Winter, and tearful Spring remain for me.
Yet spite of Fortune, or cold Caution's spite,
(To Caution's minions Fortune I resign,)
While envious stars withdraw their curtain'd
light,
Pulse of my throbbing heart ! thou shalt be
mine. D.

VERSES sent to CHRISTINA, QUEEN of SWEDEN, with CROMWELL'S PICTURE. Translated from the LATIN of MILTON.

UNCONQUER'D Virgin of heroic soul,
Bright Star! whose rays illume the Arctic Pole,
Furrow'd with warlike casque this front be- hold,
Tho' worn, intrepid—and tho' aged, bold :
While bravely he the Peoples' cause main- tains,
And treads the path to Honour, Heav'n or- dains ;
To thee, fair Queen, thy beauty bids him bow,
Smooths the majestic menace of his brow,
And o'er these features, terrible before,
Draws a soft shade, fatal to kings no more !

D.

From his lone grave the trav'ler turns aside :
Youth ! by his own red hand thy envy'd fav'rite died.

D.

ELEGIAC ODE to the MEMORY of the late ROBERT BURNS.

AS late, in museful mood, I stray'd,
When twilight darken'd on the dale,
Beneath a silvery willow's shade
I heard an Angel-semblance wail,
And thus her piteous plaint declare,
All on the lonely banks of AYR.

“ Ah youth belov'd ! to whom I gave
The richest bounty of my charms,
Mute dost thou fill the gloomy grave,
No genial spark thy bosom warms ;
While sad I breathe my deep despair,
All on the lonely banks of AYR !

How gentle was thy gifted breast !
How wildly grand thy witching rhyme !
Of all my copious pow'r's possest,
Sweet could'st thou sing, or soar sublime
Thou wer't, indeed, beyond compare ;
Tho' on the lonely banks of AYR.

If thou did'st pour the hum'rous strain,
What transport danc'd in every eye !
All save grim Superstition's train,
That pals'd, denouncing vengeance, by :
But, jovial, little did'st thou care,
While on the lonely banks of AYR.

Thy gen'rous warmth, thy youthful pride,
Thy zeal in every bold design,
Tho' sober Dulness might deride,
But only more proclaim'd thee MINE ;
And fondly did'st thou woo the fair
That, whilom, grac'd the banks of AYR.
Not to rich blockheads I impart,
Nor titled fools, my raptur'd glow ;
That most I blefs the humble heart,
Let my unrival'd SHAKESPEARE shew !
And thou, sweet swain ! whose ditties rare
So charm'd the echoing banks of AYR.”

She ceas'd ; nor ken'd I what bright dame
Might chuse a refuge, so forlorn,
When, sudden, thro' the air her name
Was from low-hailing voices borne ;
“ Twas FANCY ! who indulg'd her care
Along the lonely banks of AYR.

D.

SONNET.

SINCE first soft Passion could this breast in- flame,

Oh, Love ! I've own'd the rigor of thy rule,
Still, to thy shrine with bleeding heart I came,
Tho' Prudence pointed oft the am'rous fool ;
'Tis past—and ah ! tho' with thy pow'r are flown

Unnumber'd pangs, that wrung my tortur'd soul,
Joy too is fled ; sweet raptures all thy own,
That gild the chains of such severe controul ;

U

Where

* Tasso, of whom this tradition is related.

Where, now, the fond concern, the blissful dream,
The glad surprize, that purpled o'er my cheek;
The sprightly hope, that from my eye would gleam,
The throbbing wish that language could not speak?
In liberty I pine, condemn'd to see
A barren waste, so wretched, tho' so free!

D.

ODE TO SCARCITY.

"Spare fast that oft with Gods doth diet."

MILTON.

O Meagre Nymph, of doubtful* birth,
Scarcity yclep'd on earth,
Thee I invoke! and thee I'd call
From Jove to visit this terrestrial ball;
But that, ere now, too well I know,
Thou art already come below—
And thee I'd summon from thy reign
O'er † thieves beyond the southern main,
Or Afric's sands, or Scotia's clime severe,
Wert thou not already here.
Here! tho' not as erst confin'd
To thy poor votry's mansion or his mind,
Nor trivially employed, as heretofore,
In planting barren laurels round his door.
Enlarg'd, lo! now I see thee take thy station
Upon the panting heart of this free nation!
Yet shifting oft thy seat to view
How its half-starv'd sons submit,
Now preaching patience to the grumbling crew,
Now singing praises in the voice of Pitt.
From street to street then gravely straying
To commune with the bakers of the city;
Or plans of saving with alarm surveying,
Or reading the reports of the Committee,
Or slyly simpering that the northern elf
Should aid thy course by acting like himself!
Smiling, I can attend thy promenade
To behold the livery'd oaf,
The butler, cook, and dainty lady's-maid,
Each sigh in anguish o'er their quartern leaf!
Pestning a mispelt ticket on the top,
And scanning each day's share with mournful glance,
While e'en the scullion, as she twirls her mop,
Sweats tin't for servants half so bad in France.
And smiling, I can view the greasy Cit,
Now feeling first the war, with purple jolts
Growl to himself, and boasting now a fit
Of stomach-loyalty forego his rolls.
E'en high-fed Gluttony excites my smile,
Perhaps a little mix'd with indignation,
Who leaving off twelve dishes, for awhile,
Fafts on twelve more with wondrous moderation:

* See speeches in Parliament, &c.
† Botany Bay.

And into his unwieldy stomach cramming
A few boil'd grains of rice—thus cheaply fed—
Exclaims those miscreants deserve a famine,
Who, feasted thus on rice, can cry for bread.
All this, with smiles, can survey,
For many an inmate of this prosperous state,
I fear, has rather gone astray,
And felt from fortune's favours too elate;
A little real fasting might be good
To curb and purify their blood;
But to hard-handed labour, let me tell ye,
Whose very soul is center'd in his belly,
By far too cruel is thy visitation,
In spite of Ryder's plans, or e'en the Proclamation.
Prompt thy orders to pursue,
Lo! thy fell ministers, the farmer-crew,
Grappling, grasping still for more,
How they press and grind the poor!
While the lean wretch beholds his wife
And famish'd children round him cry,
Denied for these the ling'ring means of life,
Praying in bitterness of soul to die!
Ah! here I cannot smile, my aching heart
Forbids—and tears in spite of manhood start.
O meagre Nymph! thy withering steps now turn,
Nor longer cause the humble plain to mourn:
Spare the poor peasant, too, in town and city,
And, mindful of the *Income Tax*,
Oh, break not all the middle classes' backs,
But light, I'll tell thee where, and shew no pity;
For 'twas for this bright Fancy glow'd,
Cloathing her spirit in this mortal ode,
Revolv'd to summons thee to these abodes,
From Thieves, or Slaves, or Scotland, or the Gods!
Grind the money-jobbing crew,
In their turns the farmers screw,
Pinch the proud monopolizer,
Make the foolish landlord wiser;
Punish, with the fly regrator,
Every rogue and every traitor,
Who would plot Britannia's ruin,
And grow fat on her undoing;
Torment, for once, these minions of thy reign,
And Plenty soon shall bless our shores again.

S. W.

SONNET TO GEORGE ROMNEY, ESQ. written
at EARTHAM, in 1792.

ROMNEY! expert infallibly to trace
On chart or canvas, not the form alone
And semblance; but, however faintly shewn,
The mind's impression too, on every face,
With strokes that Time ought never to erase!
Thou hast so pencil'd mine that, tho' I own
The subject worthless, I have never known
The artist shining with superior grace:
But this I mark—that symptom none of woe
In thine incomparable work appear:
Well! I am satisfy'd it should be so,
Since on maturer thought the cause is clear,
For in my looks what sorrow couldst thou see,
While I was Hayley's guest, and sat to thee?

WILLIAM COWPER.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Seven Fugues and one Voluntary for the Organ or Piano-forte, originally composed by the late John Ernest Eberlin, Organist at Salzbourg, in Germany, in five different Cliffs, and now reduced, with some Alterations, into the Bass and Treble Cliffs only. By Joseph Diettenhofer.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

MR. Diettenhofer, in the advertisement prefixed to this work, tells us that the collection forms about one half of the original German publication, and that there are eight voluntaries and three fugues, by the same author, still unpublished in England. We have examined them with that closeness necessary to the forming a just opinion of music of this species, and are pleased to be able to pronounce them equal to any thing of the kind brought forward in this country, since the appearance of Handel's fugues. The subjects, though not of that striking, open and powerful cast which we admire in music of this description, are judiciously formed, and worked with a judgment and degree of science rarely found in modern composers. We cannot but recommend this work to the notice of all organists and lovers of organ music, to whom it will be found highly gratifying and particularly useful.

No. III. of the Monthly Musical Journal, consisting of Original British and New Foreign Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Conducted by Dr. Busby. Phillips.

The contents of the present Number of this excellent and singular work are equally attractive with those of the first and second Numbers, and evince, by their elegance, novelty and variety, the abundance of resource from which they are drawn, as well as the taste which directs their selection. Hoffmeister's Overture to Rosalind, as here given, forms a highly charming, as well as a most improving piano-forte lesson; and the songs in general, but especially those of Haydn; from his Creation; "When first, O Zelinda," by Dr. Arnold; and "Tho' winter blast the weeping year," by Dr. Busby; as also Dr. Calcott's Glee for three Voices, are truly beautiful melodies, and cannot fail to extend the sale of the publication, and raise it still higher in the public opinion.

A Penitential Anthem for his Majesty's Recovery, as performed at Trinity and St. John's College Chapels, Cambridge. Composed and respectfully dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Manjel, Master of Trinity College, by Dr. Clarke. 5s.

Broderip and Wilkinson.

After perusing this anthem with a sedulous attention, we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. The points are every where pursued with

considerable skill, and the melody and expression are superior to what we find in most modern productions of the church. It is comprised in six movements, which are contrasted as much as the subject of the anthem would admit; and the style of which, in the points of science and ingenious disposition, at once bespeak the man of taste and the real master.

A Duet for a Piano-forte and Harp, or two Piano-fortes, in which is introduced a celebrated Air, from the Ballet of *Constance et Alcidonis*. Composed and Dedicated to Mr. John Weyland, by Maria Hester Park. 5s.

Birchall.

This duet is constructed with considerable contrivance and ingenuity, and the passages, generally speaking, lie well for the hand. If we do not find in them any prominent features of original genius, we must yet allow them to possess much delicacy of taste, and to be formed after some of the best models in this species of composition. The parts, in some places, reply to each other with considerable force of effect, and the harmony is modulated with a propriety which evinces a cultivated judgment, and a correct idea of consistency, connection and theoretical decorum.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Mr. Herman Lubbert, of Hambro', by his Friend J. L. Dusek. 8s.

Clementi, Bangs, Hyde, Collard and Davis.

These sonatas are written with great art and elegance; the movements are in general finely contrasted, and the passages are most commodiously disposed for the finger. The opening *cantabile* in the first piece is simple, yet polished, and the subject of the concluding *rondo* is novel and attractive. The first movement of the second sonata is masterly in its construction, and the middle movement of the third is beautiful in its subject, and highly artificial in its digressions. Considered in the aggregate, these sonatas may be ranked with the first productions of the day; and will be allowed by all real judges to be every way worthy of the talents by which they are produced. We have, however, our doubts whether some of the movements may not be rather too prolix.

A Glee for Four Voices, as performed at the Harmonists. Composed and Inscribed to his Friend R. J. S. Stevens, by Thomas Attwood. 2s. 6d.

Goulding and Co.

Mr. Attwood has, in his present effort, evinced all that ingenuity, judgment and science for which we have long since given him credit. The melody is happily conceived, and the parts are adjusted with the

skill of a real master. With the point at "Sister of Pity," and its answer, we are particularly pleased: the passage at "Queen of the ling'ring Tear," is truly pathetic and beautiful; and the whole of the last movement is written in a style which argues much sensibility and taste.

Grand Duet for two Piano-fortes, or a Piano-forte and Harp. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Griffith, by J. B. Cramer. 6s.

Clementi, Banger, Hyde, Collard, and Davis.

This duet, which has been performed at the Opera Concerts^s by Mr. Dussek and the author, is a charming production in its kind, and calculated to produce an uncommonly fine effect, if accurately performed. The four parts are disposed in a style worthy this great performer and ingenious composer, and bespeak a profound knowledge of the instrument for which he writes.

"*The Cottage of Peace,*" a Pastoral Ballad. Sung by Miss Gray, at the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, in the Grand Caledonian Spectacle Romance, called the Iron Tower, or the Cell of Mystery. The Poetry by Mr. Upton. Composed by Mr. Sanderson. 1s. Riley.

This little ballad makes its appearance with a great promise of becoming popular. The style is at once simple and pretty, and the burden engaging and interesting. The flute accompaniment is managed with much judgment, and produces, in orchestral performance, that happy and striking effect which can only result from a thorough knowledge of the band.

"*Rey; Hannah,*" a favourite Song. The Words written by Robert Bloomfield, Author of the "Farmer's Boy." The Music composed by his Brother, Isaac Bloomfield. 1s. Birchall.

The music of this little ballad is, like the poetry, chaste and simple. The melody, we must confess, is not marked with any striking feature or character; but it is smooth, easy, and natural; and though we trace the lack of that address which only time and experience can produce, yet the ingenuity of the composer has in a great measure enabled him to avoid the quaintness and embarrassment almost inseparable from early effort.

The Favourite Union Medley, in which are interspersed several popular and esteemed English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh Airs, including some favourite Subjects, taken from Mozart and Martini, for the Piano-forte, Violin, or German Flute. 2s. 6d. Buckinger.

Why this is called the *Union Medley*, we

confess ourselves not sagacious enough to discover, since incoherence and *dis-union* form the very essence of a medley, and rather point out inconsistency and disjunction than affinity and connection. The different subjects run into each other with tolerable ease and freedom; but produce none of those striking and whimsical effects of which a well-constructed medley is capable.

No. XIV. of Elegant Selections, comprising the most favourite Compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Paisiello, &c. consisting of Sonatas, Overtures, Capriccios, Rondos, and Airs, and with Variations for the Piano-forte or Harp. 2s. Rolfe.

In the present Number of this pleasing collection we find the favourite Irish air introduced in the grand pantomime of Harlequin Amulet, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, arranged by Mr. Betts for the piano-forte; two favourite airs, by Mozart; and a sonnet, composed by Reichard. The Irish air is arranged in a style which does credit to Mr. Betts, as a piano-forte professor; and the other melodies, if not amongst the first productions of Mozart, are in every respect worthy of their great author.

Six Duets Concertanti, for two Violins. Composed by J. B. Viotti. 8s.

Muzio Clementi and Co.

Mr. Viotti has displayed his usual ability in these duets. Their general character is sweetness of melody and richness of construction. The subjects of the several movements are in general both novel and striking, and the conduct of the whole is no less masterly than we might expect from such a composer.

The musical world is at present in full activity. A new *Opera*, under the title of *Adelmorn, the Out-law*, is in preparation at Drury-lane; and another, called *The Blind Girl; or, a Receipt for Beauty*, has just appeared at Covent Garden. The *Grand Annual Concert*, for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, is approaching, and Dr. Busby's much admired *Oratorio of the Prophecy* is announced for performance at the Haymarket Theatre, on Thursday the 14th of May, together with a grand *Thanksgiving Ode*, called *Naval Glory*; the words by Mrs. Crespigny: and a new *Coronation Anthem*, written for the occasion, in celebration of the *Union*, by the Poet Laureat.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. SAMUEL GRATRIX, of MANCHESTER, for a NEW INVENTED PROCESS of DYING and STAINING COLOURS upon CLOTH.

THE Patentee performs his process in the following manner: To dye a black, he takes tar and iron-liquor, and adds to each gallon three quarters of a pound of fine flour, which by boiling he brings to the consistence of thin paste. This he puts into a tub which forms part of a rolling-press machine, of a common construction. The goods are passed through the paste, between two rollers, which diffuses it equally and completely over the whole piece. The goods are then dried in a hot stove, washed in a bath of cow-dung and water, made scalding hot in a copper, then washed and rinsed in clean water. They are afterwards dyed in a bath of sumach, madder, logwood, or the other common dying materials, in the usual manner. The Patentee also employs various other mordants, such as iron-liquor, and paste or gum, alum and saccharum saturni, &c.

The whole improvement in the above patent, is to employ a rolling-press to fix the mordant on the cloth instead of the usual methods, which renders this somewhat of a middle process between dying and calico-printing.

MR. HENRY TICKLE, of WHITECHAPEL, BREWER, for a METHOD of MORE EFFECTUALLY DISSOLVING and EXTRACTING the VIRTUE of HOPS, MALT, and other VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

THE principle employed in this process, is to conduct steam into the vessels containing the substance from which the virtues are to be extracted, which vessels are made very tight in order to confine the essential oil and other volatile matter which gives the peculiar flavour to hops and similar substances. The apparatus in which the steam is formed, and the methods by which they are conveyed, are the following: Two boilers are erected, set in brick-work in the usual manner and closed at the top, over which is placed a square back, and in the centre of this is a steam-box which receives all the steam from the boiler. The steam-box has two pipes; the one to convey steam into the oppo-

site boiler, by a pipe which passes into the opposite steam-box, and goes down nearly to the bottom of the boiler; and the other carries steam to a reservoir, or head, which is placed above, and half way between the two boilers. This reservoir therefore receives steam equally from both boilers, and is placed at the top of an arch formed by the two opposite ascending copper steam-pipes, which proceed from the steam-boxes placed over each boiler. The intention of the other steam-pipes, which go immediately from the head of one boiler to the bottom of the other, is to allow of both boilers being heated by a single fire: that is, the one by the furnace placed beneath the boiler, and the other by the steam of the former. Each boiler is set over a furnace, that either may be heated at pleasure.

The steam from the reservoir at the top of the arched-pipes, is conveyed to any number or form of vessels that may be required. One vessel is placed, for convenience, directly below the reservoir, in the space between each boiler. This may contain hops and a little water, which can be heated by conducting a portion of the steam into it, and the virtue of the hops thus extracted. Another vessel, placed at a little distance, may contain malt and water, and will be equally heated by conveying another steam-pipe into it, passing quite to the bottom, and distributed by smaller pipes over the whole of the bottom. Another vessel may contain molasses and water, and the other materials for fermentation used by the distillers, and the requisite heat to excite fermentation given by another steam-pipe from the principal reservoir. The Patentee furnishes every pipe and every steam-box with valves of security to prevent rupture by the expansion of the steam, and with stop-cocks to enable him to turn the steam on any part that may be required.

Observation. The only important advantage gained (in the process of brewing, at least) by heating any of the materials by steam in close vessels, is in extracting the flavour of the hop, which resides in an essential oil, readily volatilized by the heat, and is totally distinct from that part of the vegetable which gives the bitterness. In common brewing,

ing (that is, where hops are really used for the purpose), some of the essential oil is always lost, and becomes highly sensible from the grateful smell with which the steam of the boilers is impregnated. The infusion of malt certainly requires no particular apparatus for its preparation, but where the expense of a boiler for steam only is incurred, it is good economy to apply it to every purpose in which heat is wanted.

MR. THOMAS GRACE, of ST. GEORGES', HANOVER-SQUARE, WHITE-LEAD-MAKER, for a METHOD of MAKING an ACID for CORRODING LEAD; and also a NEW METHOD of MAKING WHITE LEAD.

THE usual way of making white-lead is but little varied in this process. The acid required for the purpose, is known to be the acetoos acid, or vinegar, in one form or other. It is usually made for this operation, by fermenting molasses and water, and other common ma-

terials, well known to vinegar-makers. The Patentee employs, instead of mere water, that in which wheat has fermented in the process of starch-making, and which is itself a pretty strong acid, and called *sours*. The Patentee adds to a gallon of this liquor, from half-a-pound to a pound of molasses, along with the refuse of raisins which remains after making wine, and ferments the whole into vinegar. He also uses the water over which oil-of-turpentine has been distilled, which contains a quantity of acid, and is generally thrown away.

MR. WHITBY, of COLLUMPTON, DEVON, and OTHERS, for a BARK-MILL of a NEW CONSTRUCTION, by which the BARK can be GROUNDED without DRYING, at all TIMES of the YEAR, and to any FINENESS.

THIS invention promises great advantage to tanners in the saving of Bark. We shall give a description of it in a future number.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(*The Loan of all new Prints and Communications are requested.*)

Rubens and his Wife; painted by Rubens and Snyders, and drawn and engraved by G. Summerfield, late Pupil to F. Bartolozzi, R. A. from the Original Picture in the Possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, to whom it is inscribed.

THE original picture, painted by two artists of such talents in their different walks, is a singular curiosity. Rubens looks like a labouring man bearing a fawn upon his shoulder, and a basket of game upon his arm: his wife follows him with a basket of fruit upon her head. The figures and fruit are painted by Rubens; the fawn and game by Snyders.

To transfer from the canvas to the copper a work by two such painters, was a noble daring; and this artist, who is, as we are informed, a very young man, has performed it in a manner that does great credit to him. To give a perfect idea of the animals of Snyders, or the lightness and brilliancy of colouring of Rubens, upon copper, is not possible; but this print displays great talent, and appears to be done with much care; the drawing is correct, the stroke clear, and, considered as a whole,

it leads us to expect that Mr. Summerfield's future exertions will give him a title to rank high in his profession.

Paul, the Emperor of all the Russias, condescending to visit Kostiuskow in Prison. Alexander Ortorofski del. Gaugain sculpt.

Kostiuskow and the Polish Nobles obtaining their Liberty, by the generosity of the Emperor Paul I. Painted and engraved by the same Artists; published by Molteno, Pall-mall, Price 3l. 3s. the Pair.

We were sorry to see the abilities of Mr. Gaugain so much misapplied, as in copying these Russian designs, which, though they may pass for very fine things in Petersburg, must be considered in a very different light here. In the colouring they are gaudy, but not splendid; they glitter, but do not shine.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; engraved from the Original, painted for the Town of Liverpool, by N. Skee, R. A. and dedicated to the Mayor, Corporation, and Merchants of the said town, by James Ward, for whom it is published, Price 1l. 1s.

This is a fair copy from the original, which

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which was in the Royal Exhibition last year; but in the general effect it is not equal to many of Mr. Ward's other performances.

Mr. Cook in the Character of Iago. James Green, pinxit. Engraved and published by G. Ward, New-street, Price 10s. 6d.

The point of time which the artist has taken, is that where Iago addresses Othello: 'Ob! my lord, beware of jealousy!' This being a time when the villain assumes the character of honesty, does not give an opportunity for the display of that malignity which was delineated in such colours, as *those that ran might read*, in a sketch made of the late Mr. Henderson, by American Stuart, which was afterwards engraved by Bartolozzi. It is rather theatrical, but on the whole a good print. The hand is the worst part of it.

Portrait of Mr. Cook, engraved by G. Whassell, from a Drawing by J. Corbet. Published April 6, by T. Simpson, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Thompson, New-street, Price 3s.

This head is engraved in chalks, in a fancy dress, but no character named; it is not equal to that in the preceding article.

A Print of the Irish House of Commons.

When the question for introducing a Bill for the repeal of Poyning's Law was the subject of debate, Francis Wheatley, Esq. R. A. who was then in Dublin, painted a large picture, in which he has introduced more than two hundred portraits of the several members and others assembled in the House, painted from the life. From the circumstances which have happened since that time, a picture containing so many portraits (several of them gentlemen of great celebrity) by an artist whose fidelity of pencil is so well known, becomes peculiarly interesting. This has induced Mr. Skelton to engrave it *in the line manner*, and the picture is now exhibiting at No. 49, New Bond-street. The abilities of Mr. Skelton as an engraver are well known. The many admirable prints which he has engraved for the Shakespeare and Poet's Galleries, and several of his other productions from pictures by our greatest painters, are before the public, do great credit to his taste and talents, and place him in a very high rank in his art. He proposes to publish this by subscription. Common impressions, with an additional plate as a key to the charac-

ters, at four guineas.—Proofs eight guineas. It is published under the patronage of Lord Moira, to whom it is by permission dedicated.

Portrait of Buonaparte, by Mesquerier.

Historical Picture of Buonaparte, at the Grand Review of the Consular Guard, 26th December, 1800; two Days after the Explosion of the Machine in the Rue St. Nicaise, is exhibiting at No. 22, Piccadilly, opposite the Green-Park.

This picture is somewhat in the style of the Panorama; and, considering the artist as a very young man, has a much greater degree of merit than could be expected. It is said to have been painted from the life, and therefore may be supposed to be an accurate likeness of the Chief Consul, who, we are informed, admitted the artist three times during the half-hour of his breakfast. He is represented on horseback, in the grey great-coat which he wore at the battle of Marengo: has a remarkably fallow complexion, and a sickly appearance; but a face of character, and an eye of penetration. He is accompanied by General Lasne, commander of the Consular Guards, a tall stout man, said to have been a journeyman dyer; by General Durocq, his aide-de-camp; and General Alexander Berthier, the War Minister; young Beauharnois; General Caffarelli; and Roustant, a young Mameluke Chief, who accompanied the Chief Consul from Egypt. The houses are not so well painted as the figures.

Tallien, when in England, saw this picture, and has left his written testimony of the resemblance it bears to the original. A spirited copy from this portrait has been engraved by Charles Turner, and is sold, price 10s. 6d. at No. 22, Piccadilly.

Portrait of Buonaparte, by Northcote.

This portrait is exhibited in Bond-street, and displays a grand effect. The Chief Consul is represented seated upon a white horse in a commanding attitude. The light and shade is well managed and extremely picturesque: in some particulars it brought to our recollection Sir J. Reynolds's portrait of Lord Ligonier: the composition of which, the President frequently declared, he borrowed from a half-penny ballad, stuck against the wall of St. Anne's Church. Of this picture a print in mezzotinto, by S. W. Reynolds, is in great forwardness.

Of Mr. T. T. Smith's drawings from the

the paintings which were recently discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, we have already spoken in the manner they deserve. He is now engraving them, and they are to be accompanied by an historical account of the antiquities, comprising an history of Gothic architecture, and antient sculpture and painting, from the earliest period, with a chapter on stained glass ; the whole to be written by John Sydney Hawkins, Esq. F. S. A. whose learning and knowledge of the subject have been displayed in several preceding publications on Gothic Architecture, Painting, &c.

On the 25th of March, the Lords of the Treasury appointed Mr. George Frederick Pidgeon, assistant to N. Merchant, Esq. R. A. engraver to his Majesty's Stamp office. Mr. Pidgeon's abilities as an engraver of medals are very distinguished : in animals he particularly excels. He has just completed a very fine medal, about the size of a crown-piece ; on one side, a lion and a lioness, in a most spirited style ; and on the other, an inscription in commemoration of our late naval victories.

Mr. J. R. Smith, engraver in mezzotinto to the Prince of Wales, has invented a method of colouring impressions of his plates in oil, to resemble paintings of a superior kind, possessing that peculiar brightness so much admired in the pictures of the Venetian school, to which they bear so great a resemblance, that they are not easily distinguished from them even by Connoisseurs. Among many other advantages which may be reaped from this invention, it may not be deemed improper to suggest, that it saves the expence of glats, which is both expensive and frangible ; and should they by any accident be soiled, the application of a sponge

and clean water will restore them to their original brightness. To all this may be added, that, as they are really executed in oil, they will stand as well as oil-paintings, and the additional expence is very trifling.

Mr. Howitt has just completed his work of the *British Sportsman*, one vol. quarto, price in boards, 3l. 15s. It contains 73 plates, descriptive of hunting, fishing, and fowling, all from nature, drawn and etched by the artist in a spirited style. They are the best things of the kind that have been published in this country, and equal to many of those on similar subjects by Ridinger, whose work artists have so long looked up to with well-placed admiration.

The mezzotintos engraved by S. W. Reynolds we have had frequent occasion to praise : he has a number of very fine things now in great forwardness. The portraits of the Princess of Wales and Princess Charlotte, from Maria Cosway, are nearly finished, and do great credit to the picture ; it unites with the softness of a miniature the force of a sketch. *The Confession*, from a picture painted by Opie, and exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, is in a very superior style of engraving. The portrait of Sir R. Abercrombie, from Hoppner, is a strong likeness, and a fine print. The picture of J. T. Jones, Esq. M. P. is a fine manly portrait, with features that display strong marks of a firm and benevolent mind.

The exhibition at the Royal Academy was opened to the public on Monday, and, as usual, abounds in portraits. There are some fine pictures, and many admirable drawings, which with other performances, of which *the less is said the better*, we shall notice next month.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE East India Company has presented Sir JOSEPH BANKS with one of the bricks which are to be found in such great quantities near *Hilla*, on the Euphrates, the spot whereon, according to Major RENNEL and the ancient geographers, *Babylon* was situated. On these bricks characters are engraved perfectly similar to those commonly called *Persepoli-*

tan, and described by Chardin, Corneille le Brun, Kæmfer, Niebuhr, and others. This is one of the most curious discoveries, as it appears that these arrow-headed characters are real letters, and that they were common, not only in Persia, but also in the ancient capital of Chaldea. The literati of London are undecided, whether these characters, se-
parated

parated by lines like the Chinese, are to be read perpendicularly, as may be seen in Dr. HAGER's Introduction to the Chinese; or horizontally; or sometimes one way, and sometimes the other.

The East India Company proposes to publish at its own expence engravings of the twelve Babylonian bricks which it possesses, and to send impressions over Europe for the inspection and opinions of the learned.

The Bodleian Library at Oxford contains two copies of the *Kammua*, or famous Ceremonial-book of the Priests of Ava, Pegu, and Siam. Both of them are written with black letters, on gilded palm-tree leaves, in the same manner as the copy which formerly belonged to the Propaganda, but now supposed to be at Paris. They are also similar to the copy lately brought to Europe by Col. SYMES. So that we now possess at least four copies in Europe.

The same library contains no less than five Mexican Hieroglyphic Paintings, a circumstance which seems to have been unknown to the learned author of the *History of America*, when he remarked, that "the only other collection of Mexican Paintings, as far as I can learn, is in the Imperial Library at Vienna."—*Robertson's Hist. of Amer. vol. iii. note 35.*

The Rev. W. SHEPHERD, of Gateacre, near Liverpool, is at present engaged in writing the Life of POGGIO BRACCIONI, one of the most eminent revivers of literature, who flourished at the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries. As Poggio maintained an extensive epistolary correspondence with his learned contemporaries, and as he held the office of scribe and secretary during the pontificate of seven successive Popes, the history of his life will necessarily include a considerable portion of the literary and ecclesiastical history of the times in which he lived.

Dr. BUSEY's Musical Dictionary, prefaced by a plain and familiar introduction to the science of harmony, will make its appearance about the 10th of May.

Mr. FOSBROOKE's British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England (two-thirds of which work is compiled from manuscripts, prior to the dissolution), is now in the press, and vol. i. will be ready for delivery in the present year.

The Rev. S. BURDER, of St. Albans, has just issued proposals for printing in an octavo volume a work designed to illustrate the sacred Scriptures, by an explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of MONTHLY MAG. No. 72.

the Eastern Nations, and especially of the Jews. It will be compiled from the best writers on these subjects, and will be accompanied with such engravings as will best explain their respective subjects.

In the Clarendon press the following works are now printing :

Strabonis Geograph.

Polybii Hist.

Pocock, Hist. Arab.

Homer.

Æschines et Demosthenes.

Sigonii Fasti.

Sophoclis, vol. iii. Scholia.

Aristotelis Rhetorica.

Philoxenian Version. 4. et ultim. Vol.

Septuaginta.

Herodotus.

Mr. GREGORY, of Cambridge, has just completed a scientific work on Astronomy, in which the elements of the science are deduced in a natural order from the appearances of the heavens to an observer on the earth, demonstrated on mathematical principles, and explained by an application to the various phenomena. The chief object of this work is to present the reader with a view of the great truths of astronomy, in such order and manner as they might be obtained from actual observation, without demanding an assent to systems before they are understood, or to principles before they are demonstrated. On the plan here adopted, in which, as far as may be, every step is established before the succeeding one is entered upon, the student will probably acquire a more regular, clear, and lasting knowledge of the subject, than by the methods usually employed.

A Translation is in the press of M. BAUDELOQUE's Researches and Reflections on the Cesarean Operation, to which will be added a Preface, Notes, and an Appendix, with six Engravings, by Dr. JOHN HULL, of Manchester.

The Conductors of the LONDON MEDICAL REVIEW, having determined to confine the plan of their work, in future, solely to the critical analysis of new books, have recommended their correspondents to address their future favours to the MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL. The latter work will consequently, without varying its present approved plan, be enriched by the communications of a number of correspondents, and the London Medical Review will more strongly recommend itself to the medical world, by the copiousness of its extracts, and the fullness of its criticisms and illustrations.

A History of the Town of Stamford, comprehending the antient and modern state,

state, collected from the antient chronicles, and other authentic documents, is begun by Mr. O. G. GILCHRIST.

The Rev. J. EVANS having altered his plan (announced in this Miscellany some months ago), respecting his *Sketch of the Denominations*, has interwoven his account of several new sects, and his augmentations of the *Denominations already given*, with the last edition.

Dr. WATKINS's long expected volume of *Scripture Biography*, for the use of schools, will make its appearance early in June.

Mr. T. EVANS has in the press, and will shortly publish, a *Cambrian Itinerary*, which is meant to contain a complete *History and Description of the Antiquities and Beauties of Wales*, according to its geographical division into counties; with a correct delineation of its *British, Roman, Saxon* and *Norman* ruins, and a particular account of the rivers, soils, mountains, agriculture, manufactures, markets, cities, castles, monasteries, mansions. &c. &c. The whole to be illustrated by a correct map of the Principality, including the roads, and also a *Colloquial Vocabulary*, English and Welsh, with easy rules for Welsh pronunciation.

The British Mineralogical Society have circulated a notice to farmers and persons engaged in experiments on agriculture, that having of late increased the number of their members, they find themselves enabled to extend the plan of their institution, from the analysis of minerals, in the usual sense of the term, to that of the various soils which are made the basis of agricultural operations. They therefore give this public notice, that they will examine, free of expense, all specimens of earths or soils, with a view of determining the nature and proportion of their different contents, with as much accuracy as shall seem requisite. They require, however, that the persons sending specimens shall comply with the following conditions:

"That the specimen be about three or four pounds in weight, inclosed in a deal box, properly packed with hay, and along with it an account be added of the parish and county from which it is procured, the name of the tender and his address, per post, and an answer to the following queries—What is the depth of the soil?—What the nature of the sub-soil?—is it on a hill or level ground? and, if the former, what is the aspect?—how near to any river or stream?—and is the soil itself dry or springy?—what is the rotation of crops which it usually bears? has it ever been limed, or had any other earth laid on? Any other particulars worthy of notice may

also be added, and a specimen of the sub-soil should also be enclosed. Before the specimen is packed up, it should be gently dried, either in the sun or in any warm place, for a few days, but must on no account be heated over a fire. The box, containing the specimens, must be sent, carriage paid, to Mr. W. H. Pepys, jun. No. 24, Poultry, London."

The society intend, if consistent with their other occupations, to return the result of the analysis within two months of the arrival of the specimen.

Extraordinary Inscription! — Among other monuments brought from Egypt by the officers of the army of General Buonaparte, is a valuable one found at Rosetta, which, say the French journals "will go near, perhaps, to change our ideas, to revive our lost hopes, and enable us, at length, to resolve a problem, the solution of which had been judged impossible." This monument bears three inscriptions, the copy of which has been drawn upon the stone itself, by a particular process, invented by the Citizens MARCET and GALLARD, one the Director, and the other the Corrector of the National Press, established at Cairo. General Dugua sent the copy to the National Institute of France, who referred it to Citizen AMEILHON, to enter among his first labours on Greek inscriptions. The three inscriptions of the monument, are written, the first, in hieroglyphic or sacred characters; the second, in characters of the language of the country, that is to say, such as was then vulgarly spoken in Egypt; and the third, in Greek characters. This last informs us, that they are all one and the same decree, expressed in three languages. From the circumstance of the authors of the decree having ordered it to be engraved on a stone of that kind, which is distinguished for its hardness, being of granite, according to the report of General Dugua, it should seem that they wished to secure to this monument an unalterable existence. Notwithstanding this wise precaution, however, time, which devours every thing, has gnawed the stone in many of its parts, so that not one of the inscriptions is entire! That in hieroglyphic characters, which we are the most interested to know, is mutilated in every part, and what remains does not exceed half of the volume which it ought to have. The inscription in the vulgar language of the country, and which likewise merits the particular attention of learned Orientalists, is the least

least injured. The Greek inscription has suffered much more than the preceding one. Of forty-four lines which it contains, twenty-four have been, more or less corroded. Some have lost more than a quarter of their length, which disfigures the text so as to render it sometimes quite unintelligible. Although this inscription is defective, enough appears to attest that it is a monument erected in honour of Ptolomy Epiphanes, son of Ptolomy Philopater, and of Arsinoe. Ptolomy Epiphanes was the fifth of fourteen sovereigns who reigned in Egypt, after the death of Alexander, from Ptolomy, son of Lagus, surnamed *Soter*, or Saviour, to the famous Cleopatra. This monument was erected by virtue of a decree issued by the priests, who had assembled from all parts of Egypt, at Memphis, to celebrate the feast of inauguration of the new King, son of Ptolomy Epiphanes. The name of Ptolomy, who is the object of the inscription, is hardly ever repeated without being accompanied by the words, *ever living or immortal; beloved son of the God Ptba*, or Vulcan; *God Epiphanes*, and *most gracious*. He is compared in it to Vulcan, to the Great Hermes, and to Orus, son of Isis and of Osiris. His father, his grandfather, and the other Ptolomies, his ancestors, partake with him of the honours of this pompous preamble, after which comes the first part of the decree. The priests here allege the motives on which it is founded; the motives are, in general, the piety of the Prince towards the gods, and his beneficence towards men. The inscription purports, that Ptolomy Epiphanes had made great donations in silver, wheat, and other largesses of every kind, to the temples and to the priests who served them; that he had restored by force of arms, tranquillity to Egypt; that he had afterwards sought to repair the evils of war, and to re-establish the domestic comforts of the people, by remitting, either in whole, or in part, the taxes that were in arrears, and by diminishing the weight of those which were in force, on his accession to the throne. The inscription adds, that he had caused the prisons to be opened to those confined in them, and discharged a great number of accused persons who had been long expecting their sentence; that he had ordered all the duties and rents which constituted the domain of the temples, and all those, which, under the reign of Ptolomy Philopater, his father, were collected either in silver or in kind, every year, on the vines and on the gar-

dens, to the profit of the gods, should continue to be exactly paid, as in the time preceding; and that the priests should pay no more for their personal imposition, than what they had been required to pay, at the commencement of the reign of his father. The inscription here refers to a particular fact, which is worthy of remark. It informs us that there were manufactures of linen cloth, designated under the name of *biffus*, and dependent on the temples, and that every year a certain quantity of this merchandise was deducted, partly for the service of the marine, and partly for the private service of the Prince; and that Ptolomy Epiphanes, in one circumstance, ordered the remission of a part of this right or due, and that in another, he suspended the collection of it. This Prince made other decrees in favour of the people and of religious worship, to dwell on which would exceed the limits prescribed in this extract. In the eighth year of the reign of Ptolomy Epiphanes, there was a great inundation of the Nile. This Prince ordered dykes to be constructed to contain the river in its bed, and to prevent it from spreading over the plain country, as it generally did every year. The inscription speaks also of the siege and capture of *Lycopolis*, (city of Wolves) which this Prince took by assault. History comes here in support of the inscription. It informs us that Lycopolis had revolted against Ptolomy Epiphanes, and that after having entered it as a conqueror, he treated the inhabitants with much severity; but if he punished with an extreme rigour the rebels who persisted in their revolt, he generously pardoned those who returned to their duty, and even ordered them to be re-established in their properties. The ox Apis, and the ox Mnevis, two of the greatest divinities of the ancient religion of the Egyptians, had also a part in his pious liberalities. Extending his foresight, says the inscription, further than his predecessors, he assigned considerable funds to defray the charge of their funerals and sepulture, and to support the expence of their worship and the maintenance of their temples.--And thus, continues the inscription, the gods, to recompence him for these beneficent actions, have given him health, strength, victory, and every other advantage which can render a Prince happy. The priests then pass to the arret or conclusion of their decree. This second part of the inscription is unfortunately that which has suffered the most from the injurie of time. There appears on it, nevertheless,

less, clearly enough, so as to leave no sort of doubt, that the decree is to this effect, "That the temples which had been constructed before, in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, and of the four other Ptolemies, his predecessors, should be considerably augmented and embellished; that in each of the temples a statue shall be erected to Ptolemy Epiphanes, which shall be called the statue of *Ptolemy, the Defender of Egypt*; that before it shall be placed the principal divinity of the temple, presenting him with the attributes or trophies of victory; that the priests shall perform their service before these images, three times a day; that there shall be likewise placed in the sanctuary of the temple a small statue of the new god, inclosed in a little temple or shrine; that the little temple and the statue shall be carried, like those of the other gods, in those great solemnities where it was usual to convey them from the tabernacle, and march them pompously in public, from which these solemnities obtained the name of the *Exodus* or *Departure from the Temples*. In spite of the ruins of this part of the inscription, and the disorganization of the text, it is pretty evident that it refers to certain details relative to the worship of the new divinity; and also particularly to a grand festival which was to commence at the *neomenia* or new moon of the month *Thouth*, and to last five days, during which the priests were to carry crowns on their heads. As to the date of this curious monument we may fix it, without fearing to be much mistaken, at the year 168 before the Christian era. In effect, Ptolemy Epiphanes dying, according to the best chronologists, in the year 177 before the vulgar era, it follows that the inauguration of his son, which took place nine years after, must be referred to the year 168. But the inscription and inauguration of Ptolemy Philometer, son of Ptolemy Epiphanes, are of the same epoch, as the inscription attests. This is the result of the first labour on the Greek inscription of Ptolemy Epiphanes, in which the learned interpreters did not push their scruples so far, as not to finish a word commenced, or not to terminate a clause, the sense of which could not be obscure, as the words preserved necessarily, re-call those which have disappeared; the second and third, it seems, present greater difficulties to overcome, and will require great efforts to arrive at the end proposed.

German Universities.—The number of students in the universities of Germany has for the last six years considerably decreased. At *Jena* where six years ago about 900 at-

tended the lectures, there are at present only 550; and at *Halle*, the most frequented university in the Prussian dominions, and where six years ago there were 1100 students, the number has dwindled to 700. At *Kiel* in Holstein the number of students used to be about 200: but in the summer of 1800 and last winter there were only 165. The decrease is thought to be owing to the high price of every necessary of life, and the multiplied wants of persons in genteel stations; while the salaries of the servants of the state have not been increased in proportion. Agriculture, commerce, and even handicrafts, promise to those who apply thereto with diligence a more abundant return, and more independence than the pursuit of the sciences. Accordingly there are now many instances of the sons of noble families of distinction being bound apprentices to merchants in *Hamburg*, instead of being sent to the university to qualify themselves for offices under government.

GOETHE is just recovered from a dangerous illness—he is labouring now to make the German stage *regular*, which he tried to make *Shakesperian*, by his *Goetz of Berlichingen*—he is now preparing for the stage *Voltaire's Semiramis*.

In *HUFELAND*'s Journal, the following fact is mentioned, which may deserve the attention of our medical readers. An anatomical preparation of indurated glands from a very scrophulous subject, having been put into spirit of wine, it was found some time after to be incrusted with saline crystals. To prove that they really came from the preparation, and not from the spirit, other spirit was added, of known purity, but with the same effect. By chemical analysis, the crystals were found to be the oxalic acid. This circumstance may support the opinion of an acid change of the humours in this disease, and may suggest an explanation of the benefit derived from absorbent earths and alkalies.

A work has appeared in Petersburg, entitled, a "Journal of Travels into the Interior of the Region of Caucasus, and the Fortress of Modosk, in the year 1781." The object of this journey was to examine the middle region of Caucasus, and the roads from thence to Georgia and Imeretta, to take an accurate geographical and military plan of the country, to engage the mountaineers to establish themselves in the adjacent plains, and to make some mineralogical researches. The author of the work does not give his name, but it is ascribed to the celebrated Pallas. It may be considered as a valuable addition to the stock

of information that we were possessed of concerning the country lying between the Caspian and the Black Sea. It has hitherto been thought almost impossible to render the roads which cross the Caucasus practicable for artillery. In the "Historical and Topographical Description" of this mountain, by REINEGGS, it is asserted, that Catherine II. formed this great undertaking, and erected three fortresses to ensure its success; but that an inundation of the Terek, in 1785, destroyed all these operations, which had been carried on with so much labour, and an immense expence. The author of the present travels, however, refutes this relation, and asserts that he did not find much difficulty even in transporting artillery in these roads, and did not spend more than ten thousand roubles in the necessary operations. The country inhabited by the Ossees appeared to promise much advantage to the Russian possessions. The mountains furnish metals, the vallies pasturage, the plains are good arable land, and the chain of Caucasus mountains opposes a natural barrier to enemies and robbers.

SCHILLER's late work, entitled a "Gallery of interesting Personages," contains a view of the characters, actions, and situation in life, of many illustrious men, of ancient and modern times. The space allotted to each in this mixed assemblage of characters is not always proportionate to their relative importance to society, and the age in which they lived, and is in general rather defective in incident. It is chiefly, however, in delineating character, that the author shews the precision and spirit of his pen. The following of ULRIC, of HUTTEN, will serve as an example. "Ulric of Hutten was low in stature, but of a robust make. He had hardened his mind against all the blows of adverse fortune; and he despised every advantage, every pleasure, which was to be purchased by the least sacrifice of his principles and his freedom. His soul was high and daring, that braved every obstacle, and which nothing could fetter; vehement in action as in speech, steady to the cause which he had once adopted, and faithful to his engagements; but always, however, ready to give up his dearest friendships and most valuable connections to the cause of truth and justice. A constant struggle with misfortune, indigence, disease, and the numerous enemies which his love of truth drew upon him, at length soured his disposition, and rendered him at times fierce and irascible, but never lessened his zeal for maintaining the rights, and promoting the

welfare of his brethren and his country. He bore a mortal hatred to imposture of every kind, to all sinister designs, and want of integrity. To these noble and manly virtues was added the advantage of being one of the most learned, enlightened, and eloquent men of his age; and Heaven, as if to counterbalance the misfortunes which assailed him through life, endowed him both with courage, and with a consciousness of the energy of his own mind, which ever prevented him from sinking under calamities which would have irrecoverably overwhelmed a man of ordinary mould."

Some of the French journalists complain much of what they call *neologism*, and the *demagogic system*, that is, a vitiated pronunciation, introduced since the Revolution, both in prose and verse, at the theatres, and in public lectures, &c. and particularly with respect to the letter *r*, at the end of infinitives in *er*. According to the rules of RESTAUR, the Abbé D'OLIVET, DE BEAUZEE, and other approved grammarians, it is proper to omit the pronunciation of the *r*, at the end of infinitives in the first conjugation, when it is not followed with a vowel; but, according to the new principle of declamation, it is the fashion to bear very strong on the letter *r* of infinitives, and even before consonants. This new mode is complained of, as introducing a guttural letter, which few palates can pronounce without producing a very disagreeable sound, and which good writers would seek to avoid as much as possible. The only reason assigned, namely, the distinguishing the infinitive from the participle passive in these verbs, is alleged to be unnecessary and frivolous, as in the construction of a sentence, these two tenses can never be confounded with each other. This is stated as an abuse which requires to be corrected, and particularly to prevent the harsh, discordant sound produced by an *r* before hard consonants, such as *P*, *Q*, *K*, and *F*; and, above all, when *r* comes before another *r*—for instance, in the line, *La douceur du style fait aimer Racine; ou le wit errer rarement.*—Another more remarkable abuse has, it seems, been introduced into theatrical declamation, by CIT. MOLE', wherein he has been imitated by his pupils, and especially by DAMAS; and that is to sound the *r* at the end of all words, so that it may be supposed to be followed by an *e* mute, pronouncing *caur*, *douleur*, *plaisir*, as if they were written *ceure*, *douleure*, *plaisire*. This vicious mode of pronouncing in declamation is represented as tending to destroy, in poetry, the

the alternative harmony of masculine and feminine rhimes, and generally to corrupt that fine idiom which the RACINES, the BOSSUETS, the FENELONS, the VOLTAIRES, &c. have rendered worthy to serve as an example to all others.

The Cow-pox is making a rapid progress in every part of Germany. Mr. AIKIN's Production is already translated. The King of Prussia has commanded his army to be inoculated; and it is believed that the German princes, who, like Prussia, Nassau, Bavaria, &c. are despotic, will, as a matter of police, compel a universal inoculation in their dominions. Exterminating the small-pox, and annihilating the little princes and states of Germany, are the two great projects of the reforming part of Germany.

Mr. DYER's Life of Mr. ROBINSON is translated into German, under the fashionable title of "The Priest as he should be; or, the Life, &c."

The following is the number of objects distributed during the last two years, by the professors of the Museum of Natural History, chosen out of the duplicate objects in the Museum, among the central schools of France. Live vegetables, 16,408; packets of seeds, 98,412; dried vegetables for the composition of herbaries, 15,211; birds, quadrupeds, fish, 2297; shells, madreporites, insects, 27,396; minerals, 12,056; petrifications, fossils, 1277.

—All these objects having been named with precision, always in the same manner, and by the names the most generally adopted, incalculable advantages will result to the student by this uniformity of instruction, which will, at the same time, facilitate correspondence, and save the professors of the schools, investigations, which the want of books, and the privation of many other resources, would generally render impossible to them. Such a labour could only be effected, in each part of natural history, by the Professor of the Museum, who is particularly occupied in it. This is one of the most useful effects of the law of organization of that establishment; a law, the wisdom and happy fruits of which are so generally known, that it has been demanded by the most celebrated Professors of Germany, to be proposed as a model and a rule to follow in the administration of the universities of which they are members, such as those of Gottingen, Harlem, Manheim, Francfort, and Cassel. The same law has been sent to Spain, at the request of the Secretary of Legation at the Court of Madrid, and even to America, at the desire of Mr. JEFFERSON.

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE having lately admitted Cit. LEBRUN, now count the three Consuls in the number of its members. Citizen Lebrun, the third Consul, is equally celebrated in the career of letters, and in that of politics. He has published a Translation of the Iliad, remarkable for the purity and rapidity of the style; and a Translation of *Jerusalem Delivered*; and many other works, to which he has not set his name, are attributed to him—His writings on the finances are well known.

The French journals make mention of a horse without hair, which is stated to have been bought at Vienna ten years ago. He is about twenty years old, eats the same food, and in the same quantity, as ordinary horses; is lean, and very sensible to cold. Over his whole body he has no other hair than one at the lower eye-lid. The skin is black, approaching to grey, with some white spots about the groin, soft to touch, shining, and rather unctuous. The skin of the nose, of all the nostrils, and of the lips, is like that of the rest of the body. The bones of the nose are depressed, which embarrasses his respiration, and makes him utter a noise whenever he takes or respires breath. Citizen LASTEYRIE, by whom this notice is given, is of opinion, that this horse forms a variety in the species, and that its state is neither the effect of art, nor of disease.

It appears, by letters received from Citizen MARTIN, Director of the Spice-plantations at Cayenne, addressed to the Professors of the Museum of Natural History at Paris (dated from the Plantation-house at Gabriel, 12 Vendemiaire, year 9), that he has exerted himself considerably to augment the plantations of spices at the above residence. In the course of the year, he planted about 1000 cloves, 1500 pepper-trees, 1800 cinnamon-trees, and some nutmegs. There still remain in the nurseries about 10,000 cloves, and as many pepper-trees as will suffice to double, during the winter, the plantations already made in this kind. The same may be said of the cinnamon. He has likewise carefully replaced all the old cloves which had died during his absence in France, to the number of 2000 and more. This was a considerable loss for the plantation. He has, however, been enabled to check the progress of this mortality. In the same year he began a plantation of vanilla, an odorous plant, the fruit of which is used in the composition of chocolate; and the progress which they have already made, in so short a space of time, affords the most flattering

tering hope for the future. The bread-tree-plant, he observes, is full of life. Citizen Martin has extracted from it no less than eight shoots, the vegetation of which is admirable. He expects that by the end of the year this tree will produce fruits, and that the first shoot, which already surpasses it in growth, will perhaps outstrip it in the amplitude of its productions. The crop of cloves for the year will not be abundant, scarcely amounting to seven thousand pound weight. This is but a small crop. That of last year amounted to twenty-six thousand pound weight. It would have been much more considerable, he adds, if the English had not arrived about that time, to carry on a sort of war, which has deranged all the shrubberies; and he estimates, that there remain on the trees more than six thousand pound weight of cloves, for want of hands to gather them. Citizen Martin proceeds to shew the quantity of pepper that may be gathered on a single plant. A pepper-tree, at the residence of Cit. LAFORÉT, produced at least twenty-nine pounds. It was, however, yet green when it was weighed, and half of its weight will be diminished by the time it gets dry. The pepper was quite beautiful, large, well grown, of a fine colour, and very pungent and aromatic. What is brought from the Indies, says Citizen Martin, does not come near it—a recent trial was made of both, an opportunity having offered by means of an enemy's vessel, partly loaded with India pepper, taken on its return to Europe, and brought into Cayenne. Citizen Martin infers from this, that the culture of the pepper-plant merits all possible encouragement at Cayenne, and applies the observation to all the spices there, which, according to him, at least, equal in goodness those of the Moluccas.—In another letter of the same date, Citizen Martin speaks with admiration of the rapidity of vegetation in that country. Among the trees which he had transplanted on the banks of the rivers in the colony, he has seen, in the space of eighteen months, a *caoutchouc* and a *durria* grow, the former to twenty feet eight inches in height, and the second to sixteen feet six inches. Citizen Martin concludes, by announcing a journey he was preparing to make in the interior of the country, to inspect the soil in general, and the different districts proper for cultivation; to examine the trees which may be advantageously employed, either in marine construction, or for the arts; at the same time, he proposes to augment the collections of natural history, which he has been

long preparing for the Museum at Paris, as also to collect some new plants, and new seeds, which he intends for the *Jardin des Plantes*.

A Memoir, by Mr. Cruickshank, of Woolwich, is inserted in the last number of Mr. Nicholson's Journal, which, for its importance, merits a particular analysis. Dr. Priestley's experiments, in his late work on the subject of Phlogiston, were attended with such unexpected results, and apparently so formidable to the French theory of chemistry, that the philosophers of Europe seemed, as if by common consent, to have agreed to consider them as incorrect or unanswerable; Mr. C. however, to his own credit, and that of science, has repeated the most striking experiments, completely confirmed Dr. Priestley's accuracy, discovered a new gaseous substance, and has adduced fresh proofs of the truth of LAVOISIER's system. Dr. Priestley, by heating together scales of iron (the grey oxyd) and charcoal, or the same oxyd and carbonat of barytes, obtained, besides carbonic acid, a large quantity of inflammable gas. The inferences deducible from these experiments against the decomposition of water by hot iron, and in favour of the doctrine of phlogiston, are sufficiently obvious, and have occasioned considerable embarrassment to the supporters of the anti-phlogistic theory. Mr. Cruickshank, in consequence, instituted a series of experiments, in which, by heating together perfectly dried oxyd of iron and charcoal, he obtained, besides carbonic acid, a large quantity of inflammable gas; similar results were perceived, when oxyds of zinc, of copper, of lead, of manganese, were substituted for the iron. Hence he concludes, that all metallic oxyds, capable of enduring a red heat, will, when heated with charcoal, yield carbonic acid, and inflammable gas; that those oxyds, in which the affinity between their component parts is the strongest, yield the greatest quantity of inflammable gas; that the carbonic acid is disengaged principally at the beginning of the process, and the inflammable gas at the latter end. From experiments with metallic oxyds and charcoal, Mr. C. proceeded to examine the other source of the gas; here, by heating the carbonats of barytes and lime with iron, he obtained, as Dr. P. had done, carbonic acid and inflammable gas. For ascertaining whether this gas was the same with hydrogen, or any of the known hydrocarbonats, the following proofs were made:

—1. The specific gravity of the gas in question is, to that of atmospheric air, as

95 to 100 ; whereas, that of the heaviest hydro-carbonat amounts to no more than 67.—2. When mixed with common air it does not explode, but burns with a lambent blue flame.—3. The product of the combustion is carbonic acid, without any perceptible quantity of water.—4. For the conversion of this gas into carbonic acid, only 40 per cent. of oxygen is requisite.—Hence this gas is essentially different from the hydro-carbonats in the total absence of hydrogen ; it consists of 21 oxygen, and about 9 carbon ; may be properly called the gaseous oxyd of carbon, as it bears the same relation to carbonic acid as the gaseous oxyd of azot does to nitrous acid. The inferences of Dr. P. essentially depending on the supposed presence of hydrogen in this gas, are of consequence unfounded.

A work, entitled *Considerations on the Deaf and Dumb, and the Means of rendering them susceptible of Speech, by Action, &c.* by U. R. S. LE BOUVYER DESMORTIERS, has been lately produced. This treatise is worthy the consideration of every individual who feels interested in the development of the faculties of those whom Nature seems to have forgotten. The Abbé DEL'EPE'E, inventor of this science, and his student, C. SICARD, who brought it to greater perfection, should be placed amid the small number of those who have proved themselves friends to humanity. C. Desmortiers, though but one of their followers, equally merits applause, as his work presents in a new light, the means of instructing the deaf and dumb, and gives very satisfactory proofs as to his theory.

At Easter, Professor TROMMEDORF, of Erfurt, in Saxony, in conjunction with other eminent German chemists, began to publish an *Allgemeine Bibliothek der Chemischen Literatur* ; or, General Library of Chemical Literature. The object of this publication is to make his readers acquainted with all the chemical works that shall appear in Germany or elsewhere, and to give a general view of the progress of the science of chemistry, the study of which is now pursued with such ardour.

The illumination of rotten wood has been of late a subject of inquiry and discussion amongst naturalists. The late M. SPALLANZANI maintained, that there is a perfect analogy between the illumination of rotten wood, and the artificial phosphorus ; and he imagines, that in the putrid fermentation, the hydrogen and the carbon of the wood come more easily in contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere, by which combination a slow combustion, and the illumination of the wood, is produced ; and he at the same time thinks, that this pro-

cess cannot proceed in the irrespirable kinds of gasses. Rotten wood also, in which the necessary quantity of hydrogen and carbon is not at the same time disengaged, does not obtain the property of illuminating. Mr. CORRADORI, however, objects to this theory, that the slow combustion does not take place according to the above theory, as the wood, at the time when it begins to illuminate, is mostly deprived of its resinous particles, and consequently contains but very little hydrogen and carbon ; and it appears to him more probable, that the more it loses of combustible matter, the more it obtains the property of illuminating. There is, in short, he thinks, a very great difference between this natural and the artificial phosphorus. Mr. HUMBOLDT concludes from his experiments, that the illumination of rotten wood takes place only when it gets in contact with oxygen ; and when it has lost the property of emitting light in irrespirable gasses, it recovers it again by exposing it to oxygen gas. Dr. GÄRTNER, however, is of opinion that, according to his experiments, a certain degree of humidity is always requisite ; and he thinks, that oxygen gas is not quite necessary, though the illumination is increased by it. This phenomenon, however, being so very different from all known processes of combustion, where light is disengaged, Dr. Gärtner asks, whether it is not more agreeing with the animal process of respiration, than with a true combustion, or whether the illumination of the wood is produced by phosphorus and carbon in a proportion hitherto unknown. Dr. Gärtner is, on the whole, inclined to think, that it is at present impossible to give a satisfactory explanation of the all phenomena that occur in this process. Mr. BOECKMANN has made numerous observations and experiments on the illumination of rotten wood, in different gasses and fluids, in order to throw some light on the ideas of the above naturalists. The results of these experiments differ in some points from what the experiments of those gentlemen have shewn, which, however, Mr. Boeckmann ascribes to the nature of rotten wood, as a substance that is not always of the same kind, and has not always an equal degree of putrefaction and humidity. It seems to differ likewise materially from the artificial phosphorus by the following diagnostics. 1. It shines in oxygen gas at a very low temperature. 2. It emits light in all irrespirable gasses, at least for a short time. 3. In muriatic gas its light is suddenly extinguished. 4. It shines in a less degree in air, rarified by the air-pump. 5. According to Mr. Corra-

Corradori, it even shines in the toricellian vacuum. 6. Its illumination is extinguished in oxygen gas, as well as in other kinds of gasses, when they are heated. 7. By its illumination in oxygen gas, carbonic gas is produced. 8. One may suffer the rotten wood to be extinguished several times, one after another, in irrespirable gasses, without depriving them of the property of making new pieces of rotten wood shine again. 9. Humidity greatly promotes the illumination, and seems even to be necessary in producing it. 10. The rotten wood continues to shine under water, oil, and other fluidities, and in some of them its light is even increased. All this seems to shew, that the extinction of rotten wood, in different media, does not immediately depend on a want of oxygen, but rather on a particular change, to which the wood itself has been exposed.

It is about five months ago, since two vessels were sent by the French Government, on discovery, under the command of Cit. BAUDIN. This expedition, which is likely to prove very prolific to the sciences, navigation, and knowledge of mankind, has the additional advantage of being attended by able scientific men, who are the following: *chief of health*, L'HARIDON; *botanists*, MICHAUX, LACHENAU, MAUGÉ; *mineralogists*, BUSCHE, PUCH; *zoologist*, PERON; *painter*, RIEDLE; *astronomer*, BISSY. The son of the famous circumnavigator of the world, BOUGAINVILLE, is also one of the party. The Society of the Observers of Men has four correspondents—Citizens Baudin, Lhardenon, Peron, and Michaux. The latter is the same who has travelled in America,

and brought from his tour through Persia and the East a very inestimable Persepolitan Monument, deposited now at the National Library, of which the proprietor has given a description in the *Journal de Paris*, and the *Magasin Encyclopédique*. The stone being pretty large, and entirely covered with characters, it will most probably throw a great deal of light on those mysterious writings. Michaux is set on shore in the East Indies, whence he is to proceed on his botanical tour. He has left a work on American Plants, which will be shortly published, under the direction of B. JUSSIEU. The Chinese A-Sam, who resided some time at Paris, is likewise gone with Citizen Baudin, who will bring him to the Isle de France, from whence he may return to his own country. The minister of the marine has ordered Citizen DENIS FONTCHEVREUIL to furnish Citizen Baudin with every instrument and machine, &c. he might think proper on this scientific voyage. Besides this, he has presented to the Consuls a medal, of which 450 pieces are delivered to Citizen Baudin—two of them are deposited in the National Library. On one side is the portrait of BONAPARTE in profile, turned towards the left, in his embroidered consular dress. In a semicircle round the head is, "Bonaparte, Premier Consul de la République Française;" beneath the portrait, "Expedition de Découvertes, An 9;" the other side exhibits the following inscription, "Les Corvettes, le Géographe, et le Naturaliste, commandées par le Capitaine Baudin." The medal is one inch and a half in diameter.

Red Lion-squared.

J. R.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from March 20, to May 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

		Nº. of Cases.
C HLOROSIS and Amenorrhœa	-	26
Menorrhagia	-	4
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At this season of the year, scrophulous affections are more particularly apt to shew themselves, in habits which have any tendency to the disease: a circumstance that may seem to oppose an opinion that has arisen, and in some measure is supported by the observation, that these complaints prevail more particularly in the northern regions of the world. It should, however, be considered, that the winter's cold, which has been gradually operating, cannot have produced its full effect upon the constitution until the commencement of the spring. The anti-vital principles of cold cannot fail to produce debility, and all its numerous offspring of diseases.

In the more northern parts of this island, few families, comparatively, are altogether

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the

ther free from scrophulous contamination. Even in this metropolis, instances not unfrequently are found in which the disease appears, accompanied with all its dangerous and disagreeable symptoms.

A considerable number of these has fallen within the district of the Finsbury Institution.

Sometimes this complaint shews itself in inflammation and ulceration on the edge of the eye lids, which is apt to occasion an entire, or partial, loss of the lashes, and in consequence of being communicated to the eye itself, not unfrequently renders the exercise of that organ, not only painful and inconvenient to the patient, but sometimes, by inducing blindness, deprives him entirely of its use.

Scrophula, in many cases, assumes the form of phthisis, which indeed may in general be regarded as an *internal* scrophula.

Frequently this complaint shews its malignant efficacy in producing ulcers and indolent tumours in various parts of the body, leaving indelible traces, disfiguring the form, impairing the easy and vigorous motions of the limbs, and inducing a variety of diseases, in which, if not altogether incurable, the patient has seldom any thing to hope but from submitting himself to the certain pain, and risking the precarious result, of a surgical operation.

By far the most frequent shape in which the disease has subjected itself to the observation of the reporter is an obstruction in the mesenteric glands. All the persons affected with the *tabes Mesenterica* were young children.

Of the cases of scrophula, indeed, few have occurred amongst adults: a circumstance which, in the class of the extremely poor in London, may in part arise from their too seldom being able to provide for their puny and diseased offspring even a scanty and occasional supply of that nourishing and strengthening diet peculiarly requisite for the support of a scrophulous constitution.

In the treatment of scrophula, the writer of this article prescribed cleanliness, exercise, cold-bathing, and as much of substantial food as the circumstances of the patient, or those of his family, would enable him conveniently to procure.

As one of the best correctors of a relaxed and debilitated habit, port-wine was in some instances strongly recommended; but the expence of this article rendering it at present almost inaccessible to the greater part of dispensary-patients, it was in general found necessary to substitute the Pe-

ruvian or some other of the barks that are made use of in medicine.

The multitude of remedies that have been proposed in the treatment of scrophula, demonstrate the difficulty of accomplishing a cure. Each has, in its turn, been at one time warmly applauded, and eagerly received; at another, as bitterly reprobated, and as generally rejected. Millepedes and burnt sponge, antimony and mercury, sassafras and mezereon, tulifilago and cicuta, have successively had their career of triumph, and their days of disgrace: nor is it too bold to prognosticate, that the period will arrive when they will share the fate of so many other remedies which have now sunk into neglect, and which repose in the same peaceful oblivion with the ashes of their authors. Tonic remedies, indeed, have inherited, and seem likely to enjoy, a more permanent reputation. Instead of requiring correction, Nature, in the disease at present under consideration, seems to be more in need of our friendly support and assistance. The internal remedies, from which the greatest success may be expected, are, the Peruvian bark, already mentioned, with the various preparations of steel, in conjunction, perhaps, with gently stimulating aperients. the muriated tincture of iron, in doses of from five to ten drops, poured from a two-ounce vial, three times a day, has been given with signal advantage in a variety of scrophulous affections.

The barytic muriate has of late been proposed by Dr. Crawford, and appears, from the testimonies of many respectable authorities, to be well deserving of further attention. But it is necessary to caution the practitioner, who may be induced to give it a trial, against the admixture of noxious metals, with which the barytic solution is sometimes contaminated. Its impurity may be always detected by the addition of a small quantity of barytic lime-water. The dose should be carefully regulated, and gradually increased, lest it produce symptoms of nervous affection. It may be useful to remark, that twenty drops at a time is as much as an adult can bear with impunity.

The remedy which seemed to have the most striking, and the only one perhaps that had a permanent effect in alleviating the symptoms, or in abridging the period of the disorder, was a temporary residence at the sea-side. This afforded an opportunity to the patient of experiencing at once the salubrious influence of two elements, both of which have been found eminently conducive

conducive to the cure or the relief of scrophula, as well as all diseases which have their source in physical debility.

One of the most decided and obstinate cases of scrophulous affection was alluded to in one of the preceding reports, in which the patient suffered alternately from a sore in her breast, and a violent pain in her head: her complaint had been of long standing, and had not in the slightest degree yielded to the remedies which had been administered to her before her application to the Finsbury dispensary. She seemed for a time to be relieved by the cortex Peruvianus, taken regularly in frequent and considerable doses.

After a trial of some weeks the cure continued to be imperfect. It was then thought right to recommend, as the only chance that remained of a perfect restoration to her former health and vigour, to settle, during a considerable period of the summer, on the sea-coast. In consequence of a faithful obedience to this advice, her constitution seems since to be in a great measure regenerated, and the affections, which before were so troublesome to her, entirely removed.

The preceding observations, with regard to the salutary efficacy of sea-bathing,

ought to be qualified by the exception of its use in those instances where there is any morbid affection of the lungs.

In these cases, the sea generally aggravates the sufferings of the patient, and accelerates the termination of his life.

How large a number of the deaths we see inserted in the public papers is that of those which have occurred at sea-bathing places, where it is generally observed, that the deceased had gone for the benefit of his health?

The more than ordinary expedition with which death executes his destined task, in these fashionable resorts of gaiety and sickness, is strikingly exhibited to our view in their crowded records of mortality.

The authentic and melancholy enumeration of the victims to an untimely fate, one should imagine, could scarcely fail to awaken a gloomy presentiment in the mind, that in some measure might tend to counteract the disposition to hope, so easily imbibed, and so anxiously cherished, by the multitude of consumptive invalids, who, on the approach of each returning summer, hasten with eagerness to the coast, fondly expecting to find, amidst the waves and the breezes of the ocean, that relief, which elsewhere had been sought for by them in vain.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

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Cumming. A Comparative Statement of the different produce of Arable and Grass Lands, with Reflections on the late Inclosures, and the probable Effect of a General Act to inclose Commons, &c. by the Rev. Luke Heslop, 2s. Reynolds.

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tated, as well as applied to all the Branches of scholastic Education, by David Morrice, 8vo. 9s. Lackington, Allen, and Co.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, In April, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE great object of victory is a durable peace; and the only mode of obtaining it, is moderation in the basis proposed. Great Britain and France now stand upon such equal ground, that a permanent and honourable pacification may be an object of easy accomplishment, if it be an object really sought after by the governments on both sides. The prime obstacle to such an event, resulted from the Northern Confederacy. The death of the Emperor Paul, has probably left this Confederacy without a head; and Bonaparte cannot be much interested in the concerns of any of the Powers of the North. The Minister of Great Britain professes, that the victory lately obtained shall be used with moderation, and only as a means of obtaining a peace.

The French papers of the 14th of April, contains nothing interesting with regard to that Republic, except the pleasure they express at the expected departure of Lord Carysfort from the Court of

Berlin; an event which the French attribute to the diplomatic dexterity of General Bournonville, the French Ambassador at that Court. They are diffuse in their details of the deliberate manner in which the King of Prussia is acting in the hereditary dominions of our Sovereign, as Elector of Hanover. The character of Hanoverian Envoy at his Court he has totally suppressed; and the Officers of State are all obliged to take an oath of fealty to him. Those of the 15th of April, dwell much on the consternation occasioned in Paris by the sudden death of Paul, and on the uncertainty how his successor Alexander, may, or may not, be inclined to follow or relinquish his father's political maxims. The papers are entirely silent as to Admiral Gantheaume's squadron.

Superior to vulgar and narrow prejudices, the First Consul has, with a degree of wisdom which ever characterised a great mind, restored the Catholic religion throughout France. He has form-

ed a treaty with the head of that church, and accomplished in a few weeks, what the greatest potentates have been unable to effect in ages.

The *Moniteur* of the 14th of April, contains the declaration of the King of Prussia to the Royal Council of Hanover. It begins by complaining of the conduct of England respecting neutral-ships, and refers to the Prussian declaration of the 12th of February, 'which England has thought proper to pass over in silence.' It complains of the false principles in Lord Hawkesbury's note in answer to the Swedish Minister, alludes to the demands from Denmark; the departure of Messrs. Drummond and Vansittart; the arrival of our fleet, &c. 'It appearing that England will not desist from her insupportable demands, the King of Prussia is forced, agreeably to his engagements, to take the most efficacious measures in support of the Convention of the 16th of December; and for this purpose he will not only shut the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, but will take possession of the states belonging to the King of England, as Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, situated in Germany.' It concludes with requiring the Hanoverian Government to submit, under pain of having the states treated as enemies; and is dated at Berlin, March 30. Signed **HAUGWITZ.**

When Louis XVIII. was ordered to quit Mittau, he wrote to the King of Prussia, to demand an asylum at Warsaw. The answer of his Majesty was polite, and was accompanied with this proviso: 'That he should stand in need of further information, before he could guarantee the residence requested.' In consequence of this resolution, the Marquis Lucchesini had an interview with the Minister Talleyrand, who informed him that the French Government had no part whatever in the edict issued by Paul, enjoining the unfortunate Monarch to quit the Russian dominions, and that the place of his retreat was a matter of indifference to the French Government. Accordingly the request to reside at Warsaw was agreed to, as long as he should think it convenient.

The Paris journals of the first of April, assert that an insurrection had taken place in Tuscany; the only consequence of which, will be the ruin of the insurgents. The French army in the south of Italy is increasing to 40,000 men, as if for some purpose; and 6000 men, it is said, are to

sail from Ancona on an expedition; perhaps to Egypt.

Peace has been concluded between France and Naples, on the 28th of March. The King of Naples is permitted to retain the crown, and this is nearly all, for he seems to be totally at the disposal of the French Republic. His ports are to be shut against Great Britain, till the restoration of general amity—the whole of the Neapolitan dominions are to be defended by French troops. The Isle of Elba, together with some districts in Tuscany, are to be relinquished to the French Government, and the patriots are to be indemnified for the losses they have sustained, by the advance of half a million of livres, and to be in general restored.

In the course of the present negotiation, it is said, the Chief Consul has declared Egypt the greatest difficulty in the way of accommodation; and it is already observed, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by conquering it, will remove the obstacle. But we suspect the Chief Consul is so bent upon possessing it, that he will not make peace without having it ceded to France; and if our opinion be well founded, the success of our arms will only raise up an impediment in the way of peace.

EGYPT.

THE Paris journals of the 16th of April, contain a very important letter from Egypt, brought by the Osiris, which left Alexandria on the 16th of March. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, it is said, appeared off that place on the first day of March and sailed for Aboukir, where he lay for several days, on the account of bad weather; but, on the 8th, at six in the morning, the weather being favourable, he began landing his troops. The French followed him from Alexandria, and posted themselves on the heights of Aboukir to oppose the embarkation. A battle took place from seven till nine in the morning, which must have been very bloody. The English troops were covered by gun-boats and other vessels, and the French employed fifteen pieces of cannon on them. After two hours fighting, the number of the English continually increasing, the French found it necessary to retreat, they having only 4000 men against 12,000. It is stated that the French lost 300, and the English 2000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The French retired to another position, a league and half from Alexandria. Nothing particular happened on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and

and 12th, but on the 13th in the morning, the English attacked the French. The battle was renewed at night, but the French seem to have retained their position. The letter, indeed, does not state who were victors; but there is no mention made of the retreat, of the enemy, as in the action of the 8th. From this it appears, that the 4000 French have stopped our progress to Alexandria, the capture of which was manifestly Sir Ralph Abercrombie's first object. The French papers state that he landed 13 or 14,000 men, which must have been nearly his whole army. Including the marines and sailors commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, it amounted to nearly 20,000, so that a corps has been left to act with the Turks, or must have been employed in making a diversion on some other parts of the coast.

General Menou arrived at Rhamanie, at the end of the Canal of Alexandria, and about fifty miles from that city, on the 11th, where he collected an army, with which to oppose Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

It was to be expected that our troops would repulse the enemy in the first instance, as the French could not have a large force at every point, and we had the choice of a place for debarkation.

THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A body of five thousand Danish troops entered Hamburg on the 29th of March, and possessed its fortified points. They gave assurance that the independence of the place should be maintained, and its trade protected: and hitherto we believe they have adhered to their promise; and that not an English resident has suffered the smallest extortion.

Lubeck has since also been captured, and that after an obstinate resistance of several hours. The arrangement between Denmark and Prussia is now therefore obvious, or at least may be easily surmised. The property of British merchants at Hamburg is very considerable; and as Copenhagen had the prospect of suffering first, and most severely, upon the commencement of active hostilities on the part of the English armament, the Danish Government is now put into a situation of threatening a dreadful retaliation, upon the first blow that is levelled against it. It would probably be immediately followed by the confiscation of all such property.

Intelligence from Helsingburg says,
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that his Swedish Majesty arrived there on the 24th of March. The English fleet cruised before the Sound, but had not then made any attempt to pass it, nor has had any communication with the Swedish shore.

While the Danes occupy the Banks of the Elbe, the Prussians have, it is said, entered the territory of Hanover without any opposition, and are to occupy immediately the Banks of the Weser and Elbe, so as to exclude us from every point of communication with the northern parts of the continent, in the event of hostile extremities being resorted to in the Sound.

HOLLAND.

From the Hague we learn, that the First Chamber of the Dutch Legislature has agreed to the plan for revising the Constitution; and that the Primary Assemblies are speedily to be convoked, to express their wishes upon the subject. The Legislative Body has passed a decree of general amnesty in favour of all emigrants, exiles, and prisoners for political offences. Those, however, are excepted, who have borne arms against their country, or who have violated their engagements, and betrayed their duty by delivering up the fleet and fortresses of the Republic, and the colonies, to the English.

Intelligence was in the beginning of April received, that the Dutch fleet in the Texel was under Admiral de Winter, ready for sea, which was the cause of Admiral Dickson's sailing for the coast of Holland.

RUSSIA.

The death of Paul, Emperor of all the Russias, on the 23d of March last, being announced on the following morning, the Great Officers of State assembled, and immediately proclaimed and crowned his eldest son, Alexander, Czar of that extensive empire. The late Emperor Paul was 46 years and six months old, having been born on the first of October, 1754. He ascended the throne the 17th of November, 1796; married the 10th of October, 1773, Mataria Alexiewna of Hesse-Darmstadt; who dying the 20th of April 1776, he married, on the 13th of October following, Sophia Dorothea of Wurtemberg-Stutgard, who was born the 25th of October, 1759. The agitation of Europe at this eventful change did not subside, before the passage of the Sound, in spite of the fortresses hitherto deemed impregnable,

pregnable, on the first of April was effected; and immediately communicated to the world, by that great and gallant officer, Sir Hyde Parker.

WEST INDIES.

Letters received from one of the West-India fleet, under the convoy of La Topaze, of 32 guns, Captain G. Church, dated Funchal-Roads, the 25th of March, state, that 40 sail of that fleet had arrived safe there, after the gale of the 29th of January, in the Bay; and that Admiral Sir R. Calder's Squadron, of five sail of the line and one frigate, was off there lying to.

AMERICA.

Mr. Jefferson has taken his seat as President of the United States, and has addressed the Congress in an animated, but cautious speech, upon the internal disputes which have lately prevailed throughout many of the Provinces, and upon the alliances of America with the different nations of Europe. This speech, as we have already observed, is cautious, though spirited: but it is obvious, nevertheless, that the new President is more inclined to French than to English politics. The expression, that "during the throes and convulsions of the antient world, inturate man has been seeking through blood and slaughter his *long-lost liberty*;" is language which the members of Congress have not been accustomed to hear from the Chair, and fully unfolds a difference between the political bias of the present President and his predecessor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At midnight on the 15th of April, an Extraordinary Gazette was published, announcing a complete victory over the Danes by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker. It will appear, according to the opinion of Lord Nelson, that the engagement was as severe as any one in which his Lordship was ever engaged. The Danes seemed to have made very formidable dispositions: they had assembled ships of the line, pontoons, gallies, fire-ships, and gun-boats, which were flanked and supported by extensive batteries, on the two islands called the Crowns, the largest battery was mounted with from fifty to seventy pieces of cannon. These were again commanded by two 74's, two 64's, and a large frigate. The Danes were attacked by twelve sail of the line and four frigates, commanded by Lord Nelson. The result was the capture or destruction of eighteen sail of ships, including in that number seven sail of the

line. Our loss was considerable: it consisted of the death of Captains Moss and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers; Sir Thomas Thompson had his leg shot off; and 943 were killed and wounded. After the Danish line had been destroyed, Lord Nelson approached the city of Copenhagen, into which some bombs were thrown; but the Danes apprehending, and indeed seeing, that our fleet could with ease lay the whole capital in ashes, sent a flag of truce on board Lord Nelson's ship. In consequence of the propositions made by the Danish Government, his Lordship went on shore, and waited upon the Crown-Prince. A negotiation was immediately entered into. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, according to intelligence from Copenhagen, which arrived in England the 20th of April, has made an armistice with the Danes for fourteen weeks.

The principal business of the Imperial Parliament since our last Number, has been as follows:

Mr. Grey, on the 26th of March, rose, pursuant to the notice which he had given, to bring forward a motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the state of the nation. In doing this it would be necessary to take a copious view of the actual situation of the country, as well with respect to its foreign relations, as to its numerous domestic concerns; the whole of which, in his opinion, combined to render the present state of the nation alarming and perilous beyond all precedent. We had, on former occasions, been told, that to propose a general inquiry, was to condemn altogether the proceedings of the Government; whereas, if any guilt attached to the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, their crimes should be made the subject of a distinct and particular charge. It was not at present necessary to notice the numberless errors of the late Administration, or the manifest misfortunes which their conduct had brought upon the nation; but he would ask, would any man stand up in the face of that House and of the Country, and say that he was satisfied with the wisdom of their measures, or the integrity of their principles? Throughout the whole course of the war every part of their proceedings, as well with respect to the immediate interests of the country, as to their transactions with foreign powers, had been one continued scene of improvidence and impolicy; and if any one could be found really satisfied with such proceedings, he could not envy the feelings which would lead him to vote

against the proposed inquiry. To the other misfortunes, which, under the late Administration, we had experienced; we had to reckon an addition of 270,000,000l. to our national debt, and of 17,000,000l. per annum to our permanent taxes. After this immense and lavish expenditure of the public treasures, we had the mortification to find ourselves in a state of unexampled humiliation and distress; while France, by means of our obstinacy and our folly, had acquired an unprecedented extent of territory and of glory, and obtained the support of a maritime confederacy, the members of which had till of late been the friends of this country. In such circumstances it was surely necessary and incumbent upon us to inquire into the causes which had produced such extraordinary events, in order that we might guard against the repetition of our errors, and provide a suitable remedy for the mischief which they had occasioned. The rejection of the pacific overtures made last year by France—our conduct towards foreign powers—the imprudent and lavish expenditure of our money, and the alarming situation of the sister kingdom—were all subjects which called for the immediate and most serious consideration of Parliament. If we had been successful in a few distinct objects, how extremely unsuccessful had we been in the general scale. We went to war to prevent the aggrandizement of France; but no one, he was persuaded, would say, that we had in any respect accomplished that object. France had so completely frustrated all our exertions, that, in the negotiations which we had entered into with her, we had expressed a willingness to abandon almost all those conquests of which we were in the habit of boasting so much, at the same time that France had added to her domestic territory a greater extent of country than Louis XIV. in all his dreams of ambition ever hoped to acquire. It had been well said by an honourable friend of his, that the enemy had extended their influence and their conquests from the Texel to the Mediterranean. There was not a shore which had not witnessed the disgrace of our expeditions. Dunkirk, Holland, Toulon, and Quiberon, had, in the commencement of the war, borne ample testimony to our complete discomfiture. All that Ministers had asked had been readily granted, though no object whatever had, in any direction, been accomplished by them. The present military forces of Great Britain, exclusive of those on the Irish establishment, amounted

to 168,000 rank and file, a far greater army than the country had ever before possessed. The great genius that now directs the councils of France, who had every thing to find and to create, had contrived, by his extraordinary exertions, to lay his enemies completely at his feet, while we, who had indignantly rejected his overtures of peace, were now completely humbled and ingulphed in misfortune. The confederacy of the Northern Powers, it was notorious, we had provoked, and the woeful change which had, within the last year, been effected in our situation—all this (said Mr. Grey) called loudly for immediate investigation. He would ask every gentleman who heard him, whether, under all these circumstances, he did not consider the assertion of the country being in a state of prosperity an insult to his understanding? He mentioned several instances of the poor's rates being enormously high, from the vast number of distressed persons, who, in consequence of the war, had been driven to live upon charity. At Birmingham, in particular, there are upwards of 15,000 people actually receiving parish-alms at the present moment. Ever since the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, the situation of Ireland had been such as to shock humanity. He next alluded to the Catholic questions in which Mr. Pitt is stated to have said, that innumerable obstacles had been found to exist against the Catholic claim. He next came to the subject of the new Administration. For his own part, he confessed, he could not give them his confidence; we had sufficient grounds already on which to form an opinion of their merits. He did not consider them as entitled to the confidence of the country. Here (Mr. Grey said) he would leave the important question to the decision of the House. If they thought the country truly prosperous, and that Ministers had produced all the good that could be expected, they would in that case do well to reject his motion. He concluded by moving, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state of the nation."

Mr. Whitbread seconded the motion.

Mr. Dundas entered into a long defence of the late Administration, in which he enumerated all the expeditions since the commencement of the war, and concluded with voting against the inquiry.

Lord Temple expressed his regret at the painful necessity he was under, from a sense of duty, of differing from those with whom he had long been accustomed to

concur, and voted for the inquiry. He paid many compliments to the late Administration; but spoke in terms of unqualified censure of the present, which he characterized as a "thing of shreds and patches," forming God knows *what*, and consisting of God knows *whom*! They might possess talents, but that was a chance. Hitherto they had remained hid in a napkin, buried in security.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the honourable gentleman who had brought forward the present motion had employed a great part of his speech in proving the unworthiness of the late Administration. Here Mr. Pitt entered into an individual analysis of the character of the different new Ministers. He next took notice of the Northern Confederacy, and acknowledged himself the most responsible man, the deepest implicated in the measure of any of his Majesty's Council. With respect to Catholic Emancipation, he certainly was not anxious that the question should be now agitated. It certainly was his wish, in consequence of the union of the two kingdoms, to release the Catholics from those partial restrictions under which they still laboured. He could say with strict truth, that no pledge was ever given to the Catholics; and further he was authorised to add, that the Catholics never understood him to have done so. He ever held it as a fixed opinion, that the restoration of monarchy in France would essentially contribute to the security of Europe; but he never considered it as the *sine qua non* of peace. He then entered upon a retrospect of the state of the finances of the country, which he contended were infinitely *better known*, and more *generally understood*, since his coming into office than formerly. From this subject Mr. Pitt turned to the circumstances of the Northern Confederacy, and the rights of neutral nations. The object of the measure lately adopted, he said, was to vindicate our essential rights; but at the same time to neglect no opportunity of obtaining redress, if practicable, in a pacific manner. He should mention the five points at issue, to which he hoped gentlemen would confine themselves, whether they meant to argue the question either as lawyers or as statesmen. These were, 1st, The maxim, that "free bottoms made free goods." 2d, The definition as to the stores which were to be considered as contraband in war. 3d, Under what circumstances a port was to be considered in a state of blockade. 4th, The right of neutrals to carry on a commerce to which they were not entitled in

time of peace: and 5th, The right of search, without which all the rest were nugatory. The maxim that "free bottoms made free goods," he observed, was controverted by all the best writers on the law of nations, and by the uniform decision of our own tribunals. The stores which were to be considered as contraband of war, had been defined by the existing treaties with Denmark and Sweden. With respect to the right of search, it had never been formally conceded to us, but it had been several times regulated by treaty, which in fact amounted to a tacit admission of the right. The fact at present is, that four nations have leagued to procure, in defiance of the most solemn treaties and engagements, a new code of maritime laws, which they endeavour bi-trarily to force upon Europe. It is a violation of public faith and the rights of England, and calls upon Englishmen to resist it even to the last shilling and the last drop of blood, rather than tamely submit to degrading concession, or meanly yield the rights of the country to shameful usurpation.

Mr. Fox, in a most masterly speech, adverting to the expression made use of by Mr. Pitt, that the principle assumed by the Northern Confederacy was a Jacobin principle, observed, that he believed the principle was first broached by Frederick the Great of Prussia. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman, in denying that "free bottoms made free goods;" nor did his honourable friend (Mr. Grey) contend for the principle; but upon a question of policy whether it ought to be made the grounds of a declaration of war. If the conduct of his Majesty Ministers (said Mr. Fox) was such as it ought to be, why shrink from inquiry? Did not the disgraceful retreat from Holland demand inquiry, where we purchased our permission to depart by a surrender of 8,000 troops? After dwelling for some time in describing the battle of Marengo and the ascent of Bonaparte upon the Alps, after which he gained several battles, which put an end to the German war, he condemned our refusal to treat singly with the First Consul, and said we were now reduced to the necessity of doing so. After all the powers on the continent had withdrawn from the conflict, to the disgrace of England, she was left to shift for herself, and was reduced below the dignity of one of the most petty princes of Germany, by not being consulted in any one article of a peace, which involved the balance of power in Europe in a much greater degree

gree than any that had preceded it—a disgrace this country never before experienced. With respect to the Catholics of Ireland, he thought a Catholic man and a Protestant man ought alike to have the original rights of man. He then took a view of the state of Ireland, and said, when he looked at the Union, he could not do it but with regret, lest we may, by the connection, be brought to the same degraded state. I would (said Mr. Fox) have a Catholic to have as much power and as much influence in the empire, as a Protestant—this I call Catholic Emancipation. When you do not give them a right to become members of Parliament, you give them nothing—while they are excluded from this house, they are not virtually represented. After a speech of near four hours, he concluded by trusting the House would go into the inquiry.

Mr. Pitt said a few words in explanation.

Mr. Addington intreated the indulgence of the House in a few words of reply to the honourable Member who spoke last but one. The honourable Member had thought fit to make some allusions to him and his colleagues, and to assert that they stood pledged to pursue the same measures as their predecessors. But he could assure the honourable Member and that House, that he was not pledged to support or reject any set of measures merely because they were or were not those of any particular set of men; nor did he feel himself bound by any principle, except that of an earnest and honourable wish for the service of his sovereign and the advantage of his country. With respect to the subject of peace with the enemy, he could assure the honourable Member his Majesty's Ministers were earnestly disposed to that desirable object, and determined to oppose nothing, on their parts, unfair or unreasonable to impede an event so devoutly to be wished. They had no reason to imagine the enemy indisposed for peace, or desirous of throwing in its way any insurmountable obstacles.

Mr. Grey shortly and ably replied, and at half past four in the morning the House divided. For the motion 105—Against it 301.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means on the 1st of April, Mr. Corry proceeded to take a comprehensive view of the revenue and the expences of the sister-kingdom. He observed, that the charges of the Irish Government ought to be regarded in a two-fold point of view. In

the first place, as appertaining to Ireland exclusively; and secondly, as involving a participation and conjoint account with the Government of Great Britain. The separate debt of Ireland, previous to the war, was 36,000,000l. At that period the proportion between the relative debts of the two kingdoms was as to 1 to 100; but now it stood as 1 to 10, which afforded an incontrovertible proof that Ireland had a full proportion of the common burden of the empire. The interest on the Irish debt, including the sinking-fund, amounted to 1,626,000l. The military expenditure of Ireland he estimated at 4,150,000l, and the separate charges at 2,396,000l. which, with various other disbursements of a civil nature, would give a total of 7,106,000l. There was a vote of credit for 600,000l. From the accounts which had been presented to the House, it appeared that, antecedent to the union, there was a balance of 1,697,000l. constituting a sum of 2,297,000l. applicable to the finances of the current year. In consequence of the stoppage of the distilleries there must necessarily be a great defalcation in the malt-duty, which must increase the whole debt to the amount of 7,628,000l. The amount of taxes therefore necessary to be voted for the service of Ireland, would be 183,000l. The sum-total to be provided after the reduction of the exports and imports, &c. would be 263,000l. Mr. Corry proceeded to state the ways and means by which he proposed to provide for the above charges. The first article of taxation, which he proposed, was, an additional duty of 2s. per cwt. on sugars, which he estimated would produce a revenue of 24,000l. On teas, he proposed an additional duty of 20 per cent on all teas under 2s. 6d. per lb. and a duty of 35 per cent on teas above that price. The next article of taxation was, an additional duty on stamps for notes, bills of exchange, receipts, bonds, &c. from which he anticipated an additional revenue of 50,000l. He next proceeded to the subject of coals imported into Ireland. Previous to the act of union, coals exported from this country to Ireland paid a duty here of 17,000l. This, by the provisions of the act of union, could no longer be levied in this country. He therefore should propose to transfer it to Ireland, to be paid on their importation into that kingdom. As to the liquors used in Ireland, he should estimate the revenue arising from this branch at 10,000l.

After a few words from Sir John Parnell,

nell, the resolutions were agreed to by the Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Addington) on the same day presented at the bar, and by command of his Majesty, copies and extracts of the secret information received by Government respecting the state of Ireland, and the proceedings of certain disaffected persons in both parts of the united kingdoms. The papers were then ordered to be laid upon the table. Mr. Addington then said, that as the title of the papers was sufficiently descriptive of their contents, he should not dwell very much at length upon the subject. He should not presume further to anticipate or to dwell on matters which would be more properly discussed in the Committee, which he should have the honour to propose. It was the duty of the Government, in the first instance, to give the necessary information; and it would be the business of the House, of course, to adopt the necessary measures after they had heard the report of their Committee. He concluded by moving, that the sealed papers on the table be referred to a Committee of Secrecy, to consist of twenty-one members.—Agreed to.

The next day the House balloted for a Secret Committee to examine the papers presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the state of Ireland, and the conduct of certain disaffected persons in Great Britain.

The House adjourned to Monday, the 13th of April.

Mr. Bragge, on the 13th of April, observed, that since the Committee had made its report on the subject of a Member sitting in Parliament, who was in Holy Orders, it discovered that certain cases had been omitted which should have appeared in the report. He therefore moved, that the Committee be revived, and that it do report from time to time to the House.—Ordered.

On the same day, previous to the report of the Committee of Secrecy being made, Lord Yarmouth moved that the gallery should be cleared. We understand that on the grounds of the report, one of the Members of the Committee suggested the necessity of a Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and moved to bring in a Bill accordingly, that it might be read a first time on the next day. This was objected to, as be-

ing too precipitate a measure; in consequence of which the House divided; for the motion, Ayes 128,—Noes 31.—Majority 97.

Mr. Pelham, on the 14th of April, moved the further consideration of the report of the Committee of Secrecy; which being read, he moved for the revival of those acts, which appeared by the report of the Committee, to be absolutely necessary. He urged the necessity of immediately passing the Bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; after which he should propose the revival of the Sedition Act. He then requested the act of last session, for Suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, to be read, which being done, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the same. Sir Francis Burdett said, the plea of necessity for acts of injustice ought never to be admitted; it was the uniform excuse for that of atrocity—it was equally relied on by the tyrant and the slave—the murderer and the robber—it was an apology for the basest calumnies. He begged to repeat an old assertion, 'that persecution could not confute opinion, and that contentment was never the offspring of oppression.' Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Grey, spoke in similar terms of disapprobation against the Bill. The motion was warmly supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Solicitor General. The question being loudly called for, the gallery was then cleared of strangers, and the House continued debating for near two hours after, during which time two divisions took place. The first was on the question; that the Bill for Suspending the Habeas Corpus Act be read a first time. Ayes 189,—Noes 42. On the question, that the Bill be now read a second time, Mr. Curwen moved to leave out *now*, and substitute a longer time, in order that the Bill might be lost. The Bill then went through a Committee of the whole House; was reported, read a third time, and passed. A Bill was then brought up for preventing Seditious Meetings, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time the next day.

In the House of Lords on the 18th of April, the royal assent was given by commission, to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(See Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

Amos, T. Holborn hill, mercer. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital square)
Anstis, G. Whitecrofts alley, watchmaker. (Dore, Berkeley street, Clerkenwell)
Alicroft, J. Mansfield Woodhouse, maltster. (Robins, Gray's inn place)
Alder, J. St. John street, cabinet-maker. (Patten, Cross street, Matton garden)
Belton, J. R. Prince's street, Hanover square, scrivener. (Senior, Charles street, Covent garden)
Blomely, J. Manchester, inn keeper. (Cook, Salford)
Bates, J. Birmingham, woollen-draper. (Egerton, Gray's inn)
Bewick, J. jun. Monkwearmouth shore, butcher. (Elstob, Catherine court)
Bobart, G. H. New Woodstock, mercer. (Carter, Staple's inn)
Brown, W. Wymondham, tanner. (Foster, Son, Unthank, and Co. Norwich)
Bikewell, G. Birmingham, baker. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
Cowley, H. Dock, Devon, vintner. (Rofdew, Plymouth)
Charters, T. Haydon square, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)
Davies, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Ellis, Cursitor street)
Dry, H. Uxbridge, Liquor-merchant. (Allingham, St. John's square)
Dunnelly, P. Tavistock-court, Covent-garden, taylor. (Pinner, Charles street, Cavendish square)
Draper, J. Sherrard street, cabinet-maker. (Berridge, Staples inn)
Dawson, J. Liverpool, mariner. (Clements, Liverpool)
Ead, J. Prince's street, Soho, upholsterer. (Fisher, Catton street)
Fletcher, G. Knightsbridge, hackneyman. (Clark, New inn)
Fib, W. Norwich, haberdasher. (Windus and Holloway, Chancery lane)
Gwinnett, G. Bristol, cornfactor. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Glover, J. Kensington, stone-mason. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde street)
Green, J. Manchester, patten-maker. (Swale, Temple)
Hart, J. Cambridge, innkeeper. (Gotobed, Brown, and Co. Norfolk street)
Hawkins, J. Leicester, currier. (Temple, Leicester)
Haunter, J. Rye, currier. (Debarry and Cope, Temple)
Houlding, J. Preston, dealer in liquors. (Welch, Aldersgate street)
Jones, T. and J. Harrison, Ludlow, glovers. (Lucket, Bafinghall street)
Knight, G. Liverpool, glafs-manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlet's buildings)
Ker, P. Old Jewry, merchant. (Dann and Teasdale, Threadneedle street)
Levine, M. Westminster road, china-man. (Shearman, East street, Red Lion square)
Lott, T. Bath, baker. (Milne, jun. Temple)
Malon, R. Birmingham, grocer. (Smart, Staple's inn)
Mannatt, M. Birmingham, grocer. (Revers, Nicholas lane)
Moody, C. Longtown, dealer. (Mounsey, Staple's inn)
Mottershead, E. Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Cursitor street)
Mead, A. West Wycomb, chair-maker. (Turner, Margaret street, Cavendish square)
Nicholson, Jonas and Joseph, and J. Walker, Halifax, printers. (Meadowcroft, Gray's inn)
Paul, J. Winchester, Hardware-man. (Smart, Staple's inn)
Prettyman, W. Great Tower street, cooper. (Leigh, Bridge street)
Penn, H. jun. Gosbrook, worsted and woollen-yarn manufacturer. (Frogatt and Robson, Castle street, Leicester square)
Price, T. Walcott place, scrivener. (Trickey, Queen Anne street)
Rothorn, W. Broadway, Westminster, victualler.
Ricketts, J. Bristol, toy-maker. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
Rowan, J. Burton, hawker. (Smyth, Uttoxeter)
Scott, J. and W. Gainsford street, tallow-chandlers. (Williams, Sion College)
Spencer, W. Saffron hill, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane)
Stainsby, J. Cornhill, woollen-draper. (Johnson, Ely place)
Smith, A. Wardour street, taylor. (Brewer, Temple)
Shore, J. Manchester, victualler, &c. (Hurd, Furnival's inn)
Scott, S. and J. Mount street, haberdashers. (Drake, Prince's street, Bedford row)
Stanton, H. Rainhill, innkeeper. (Blackstock, Temple)
Turner, T. Trowbridge, grocer. (Debarry and Cope, Temple)
Tanner, N. Essex street, dealer. (Bleasdale and Alexander, Threadneedle street)
Tipping, E. Liverpool, soap-boiler. (Ellames, Liverpool)
Verhille, T. Leadenhall market, butcher. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard)
West, T. Blackburn, cotton-spinner. (Wilson, Castle court, Holborn)
Wood, A. Scotland yard, victualler. (Minshull, Milbank street)
Walton, J. Birmingham, rope-maker. (Wortham and Ste. Paterson, Castle court, Holborn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Almond, T. Dowgate hill, merchant, April 25
Atkinson, P. Sculcoates, ship-builder, April 20
Boyce, J. Old street, innholder, May 9
Barton, J. Mark lane, merchant, May 2
Bennett, F. Butcherhall lane, painter, May 2
Banner, T. P. New court, merchant, April 28
Betham, S. M. Turnwheel lane, merchant, April 25
Blatock, W. Aldermanbury, hosiery, April 21
Bardley, J. Ashton-under-lyne, cotton-spinner, May 5
Barfoot, W. and T. Coleman street, grocers, April 18
Burford, W. Cheapside, hosiery, April 21
Colmer, F. West water, tanner, May 8
Cole, J. North Tawton, shopkeeper, April 30
Cockle, J. Lincoln, tanner, &c. April 7
Caries, J. Bow lane, warehouseman, May 2
Cheap, A. and A. Vaughan, Swithin's lane, merchants, March 31
Clarke, J. C. South Mims, innholder, April 21
Chilton, F. Bishopswearmouth, coal-fitter, April 20
Dearlove, G. North street, coal-merchant, May 2
Ellwood, J. and J. Fallows, Liverpool, merchants, June 1
Edwards, E. Pevenny, dealer, May 19
Enchmark, T. and T. H. Rush, George street, merchants, June 2
Fielder, J. and H. Railton, Newgate street, linen-drapers, May 2
Folhard, B. N. Ipswich, ironmonger, April 21
Foster, E. Blackburn, grocer, April 24
Grigg, W. Wickham market, linen-draper, May 9
Greenwood, W. Mile End, brewer, May 19
Goddard, E. Mumford court, warehouseman, May 23
Green, R. Liverpool, merchant, May 12
Guy, W. Little Bell alley, victualler, May 1 and 2
Golding, B. and J. S. Macnamara, Queen street, merchants, May 2
Gilding, F. Aldergate street, cabinet maker, April 25
Hartley, T. Lothbury, merchant, May 19
Harrifou, J. Manchester, merchant, May 8
Hawkins, J. Senior and Junior, Rotherhithe wall, boat-builders, May 2
Hillingworth, J. Leeds, linen draper, May 7
Hewell, T. Billinggate, merchant, May 2
Harper, W. and J. Wilson, Castle court, merchants, April 25
Holmes, E. Foster lane, jeweller, May 1
Hart, R. Coppull, matin-manufacturer, April 20
Jackson, J. W. Liverpool, druggist, May 12
Jeffrey, R. Bristol, hat-maker, May 27
Jeffreys, N. Albermarle street, silverfinch, April 25
Johnson, E. Cressing St. Mary, paper-maker, May 4
Jones, S. junior, Minchinton, clothier, April 30
Jones, W. Cheltenham, v. chandler, April 24
Kitchen, R. Great Queen street, coach-maker, May 23
Kirke, G. and J. Ford, Grocers' hall court, merchants, April 18
Lowen, D. Canterbury, victualler, April 14
Liveley, S. Liverpool, bricklayer, April 20
Marshall, J. and J. Trewinnard, Cherry garden street, brewers, May 16
Maltby, J. and T. Brewitt, Nottingham, and H. Arbuthno, London, hosiery, April 21
Martin, R. Liverpool, mariner, April 21
Moon, R. senior and junior, Greenfield street, manufacturers, April 21
Nash, G. Bristol, cabinet-maker, May 18
Pratten, M. St. Phillip and Jacob, shoemaker, May 2
Pitkethley, J. Wood street, druggist, May 16
Parr, J. O. London, insurance-broker, June 2
Potts, J. Bishopswearmouth, ship-owner, May 16
Potter, G. Charing cross, haberdasher, April 23
Pereira, A. M. and H. Castellain, Old Bethlem, merchants, April 25
Prettyman, W. Great Tower street, cooper. (Leigh, Bridge street)
Robinson, T. Little Hampton, wine-merchant, May 8
Raihfield, C. and S. Vauxhall, brush-makers, May 2
Rawlinson, W. St. John street, Staffordshire-warehouseman, April 28
Sauvrey, L. Strand, furrier, May 2
Slater, W. Bafinghall street, warehouseman, April 21
Tant, J. Paul street, carpenter, May 9
Thompson, W. Red Lion street, watchmaker, May 9
Tooley, T. Farners lane, taylor, May 2
Tate, W. senior and junior, Findon, timber-merchants, May 12
Taylor, J. Maiden lane, weaver, April 23
Taylor, J. and J. Nightingale, Preston, and R. Wood, Blackburn, matin-manufacturer, April 24
Turner, G. Whittingham, cotton-manufacturer, April 29
Wadman, J. Bridport, linen-draper, June 20
Webster, H. Fleet street, stationer, May 2
Wood, F. Barnsley, linen-manufacturer, April 18
Watson, S. Cleadon, merchant, May 1
Woodman, R. Fareham, brick-maker, April 27
Wright, A. Market Raisin, hawker, April 28
Winter, B. Long acre, cabinet-maker, April 21
Wright, W. senior and junior, and J. M. Wright, Wellclose square, coal-merchant, April 18
Williamson, J. Lane end, and W. Williamson, Portsmouth, glafs-feilers, April 18
York, J. Scarboro', vintner, April 23

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] At Devonshire-house, Piccadilly, Lord Morpeth, eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Lady Georgiana Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

At St. Margaret's-church, Westminster, the Rev. Dr. St. John Blacker, of Chester, to Miss S. Missiter, youngest daughter of the late H. Missiter, M. D.

E. Ackerman, esq. to Miss J. M. Dunbar, second daughter of Sir G. Dunbar, bart.

Mr. D. Mocatta, of Leman-street, to Miss A. Goldsmid, youngest daughter of G. Goldsmid, esq. of Clapham-common.

Mr. J. P. Toulmin, of Knightsbridge, to Miss Bill, of Chiswick.

T. Clutterbuck, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex, to Miss Gurry, of Gracechurch-street.

T. Reeves, esq. merchant, of New-court, Broad-street, to Mrs. Bradstreet, of Hem-hill, Surry.

At St. Margaret's-church, Westminster, Lieutenant J. W. Odell, of the navy, to Miss Smith, niece of Sir W. Smith, of Hill-hall, Essex.

D. Garnett, esq. of New Basinghall-street, to Miss Webster, of Clapton.

J. Eames, esq. of Pater-noster-row, to Miss Robins, of Itteringham, in Norfolk.

R. H. Cox, esq. to Miss Fitzhugh, sister to T. Fitzhugh, esq. of Portland-place.

T. Clarke, esq. of Swakeley, Middlesex, to Miss Hawkins, daughter of C. Hawkins, esq. of Sackville-street.

At Pancras-church, Mr. W. Taylor, of Southampton, to Miss E. Mandell, of Southampton-place, New-road, London.

Mr. J. Spilsbury, of Lombard-street, to Miss Wornum, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

G. Fuller, esq. of Givons-grove, Surry, to Mrs. Drake, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

Mr. T. Wakeman, of Prince's-street, to Miss S. Peckford, of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Mr. Brooks, of Marybone, to Miss H. Theobald, of St. James's.

At St. Giles's-church, J. Austin, esq. of the island of Barbadoes, to Miss S. Cartwright, of Notting-hill.

Mr. W. D. Dowson, of Lemon-street, to Miss S. Henderson, daughter of Mr. J. Henderson, of Belgrave-place.

At Langport, Somersetshire, V. Stuckey, esq. of the Treasury, London, to Miss J. Stuckey, of Langport.

Mr. Clarke, bookseller, in New Bond-street, to Miss E. Thomas, youngest daughter of the late Rev. A. Thomas, vicar of Hurley, Berks.

At St. George's-church, Hanover-square, R. York, esq. to the Hon. Miss Lascelles.

Mr. T. Helps, of Wood-street, merchant, to Miss Plucknett, daughter of Mrs. Watson, of Walcot-place.

At St. George's-church, Hanover-square, Major W. Howe Campbell, of the 35th regt. to Miss E. Turner, daughter of Sir C. Turner, bart. of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire.

Mr. C. Bradley, to Miss S. F. Albert, daughter of the late L. Albert, esq. of St. James's-place.

At Little Hornead, Herts, the Rev. T. Cockshutt, rector, to Miss L. Smith, of Hare-street.

Died.] At his sister's house, in Golden-square, W. W. Blathwayt, esq. Lieutenant-general in the army, and Colonel of the 27th regt. of light dragoons.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of J. Kennedy, esq. of Charterhouse-square.

At Stoke Newington, in her 82d year, Mrs. E. Adderly, widow of the late T. Adderly, esq.

In Portman-street, in his 39th year, Lieut. Col. E. M'Carthy.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, aged 30, J. Knowles, esq. Rear-admiral of the White.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Debbeig, wife of Lieut. Gen. Debbeig.

J. Vowell, esq. many years a stationer in Watling-street, and father of that company for several years past.

In her 18th year, of a decline, Miss M. Hopkins, daughter of Mr. W. Hopkins, goldsmith, of Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside.

In the Rules of the Fleet-prison, D. Flowerden, esq.

At Bath, D. Webster, esq. merchant, of Leadenhall-street.

At Fulmer-place, Bucks, Mrs. Norbury, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Norbury, of Eton College.

Aged 63, of a stroke of apoplexy, Mr. W. Ashforth, senior, of Walworth.

Aged 25, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. Humphreys, of Prince's-square, Ratcliff.

Mrs. Alder, wife of G. Alder, esq. of Abchurch-lane.

Mrs. Dendy, of Camberwell.

At her house, on Spring-garden-terrace, Mrs. Hamersley, of Woodside-house, Old Windsor, widow of the late H. Hamersley, esq.

At his house, in Red Lion-square, in his 74th year, W. Fowle, esq.

At his house, at Peckham, in his 82d year, C. Heineken, esq.

At St. Alban's, in his 82d year, J. Gape, esq. one of the oldest Benchers of the Middle Temple.

On April the 15th, aged 38, Mr. Thomas Merrifield, of New Bond-street. He was in perfect health on the Wednesday preceding his death, but in the afternoon of that day he went into the street to speak to an acquaintance, and returning into his house he complained to his wife of being very cold, and went to bed, and died on the Wednesday following, of an inflammatory fever.

At Richmond, Surry, Mr. R. Gray, many years in the King's observatory.

At his house, in Albemarle-street, aged 77, the Hon. J. B. C. Bulkeley, brother to the Earl of Coventry.

Mr. T. Davies, of the City-road. Except a few trifling legacies, he has left his property to various charitable institutions, the principal of which is 20,000*l.* to the Orphan-school in the City-road, and 500*l.* to build and endow alms-houses for twelve poor persons.

At his house, at Clapham, W. Thornton Atell, esq.

At Layton, Essex, aged 15, Miss S. Wildman, youngest daughter of H. Wildman, esq.

At Alfred place, R. Best, esq. of Chatham, brewer.

At Poplar, in his 47th year, Mr. J. Cooper, millwright.

Mrs. Devaynes, of Dover-street.

T. Hemming, esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

In her 13th year, Miss C. A. Turner, daughter, of S. Turner, esq. in Great Ormond-street.

At Little Ilford, Essex, in a very advanced age, Lady Paul, relict of Sir Onesiphorus Paul, bart. of Hill-house, Gloucester.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Fry, wife of C. Fry, esq. Solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn.

T. Maltby, esq. of the New Road, Marybone.

Aged 63, Mrs. Darwin, widow of the late Mr. J. T. Darwin, of the Poultry.

At Richmond Lodge, of the gout in his stomach, in his 49th year, the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. brother of the Marquis of Bute; Col. of the 26th regt. of foot, and M. P. for Poole, in Dorsetshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Agricultural Society for the county of Durham, at their late meeting, adjudged and paid the following rewards, viz. five guineas to Mr. J. Harrison, of Gateshead, for the best stallion for getting harness-horses; five guineas to the Rev. R. Harrison, of Harton, near South Shields, for the best stallion for getting hunters or road-horses; five guineas to Mr. Ch. Mason, of Chilton, for the best bull; and two guineas to Mr. H. Chapman, of Dinsdale, for the second best bull.

By an enumeration just concluded, the parish of All Saints, in Newcastle, appears to contain, of inhabited houses, 1577; which are occupied by 3795 families; uninhabited houses, 66; Males, 6319; females, 8077. Total of inhabitants, 14,396; of whom 18 are employed in agriculture, 2995 in trade, and 56 are independent of trade. In St. John's parish are 630 houses, of which number 11 are uninhabited; and 978 families; of whom 2037 are males, and 2598 females, making in all 4635; of these 15 are employed in husbandry, and 9 are independent of trade. St. Andrew's parish, 998 families, 1771 males, 2689 females; 4460, total; of whom 847 are employed in trade, 36 are independent of trade, and 36 employed in agriculture—446 inhabited houses, and 12 uninhabited.

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inhabited. The entire population of the town, according to the different returns, will stand thus—Parish of All Saints, 14,396—St. Nicholas, 4803—St. John's, 4635—and St. Andrew's, 4460—Making altogether a total of 28,294—A number far beneath the estimate usually formed of the amount of the population, which, including Gateshead, had been generally fixed at 60,000.

Population of Wall's-end parish, Northumberland—Wall's-end township, 1212; Wlington, 1193; Howdon, 685—Total, 3090.

Two LIFE-BOATS have been lately finished by Mr. Greathead, of Shields, one of which has been conveyed to the station of Bawdsey Cliff, and the other to Lowestoffe, in Suffolk; and from their great utility in saving the lives of seamen in tempestuous weather, they will, in all probability, soon become general on the coasts of this island.

Married.] Mr. J. Humphrey, of Cuningarsh, to Miss Sharp, of Morpeth.

At Rothbury, Ch. Wealands, esq. of Peals, to Miss Donkin, of Plainfield.—W. Donkin, esq. of Plainfield, to Miss Carnaby of Todburn, near Morpeth.—Mr. J. Woodhouse, painter, to Miss Lawson, both of Alnwick.

At Barnard-castle, Mr. Ant. Anderson, to Mrs. A. Anderson, widow.—Mr. Laing, of Hazon, near Felton, to Mrs. Smith, bookseller and stationer, of Alnwick.—Mr. J.

Hindmarsh

[May 1,

Hindmarsh, merchant, of Newcastle, to Miss J. D. Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown, writer, in Kilmarnock.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Rochester, late of Sunderland, ship-owner, to Miss Atkinson, of Bishopswearmouth.—Mr. J. Price, of Newcastle, to Miss B. Little, of Kearsley.—Capt. Leavis, of the Northumberland Militia, to Miss Longridge, of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. Gee, to Miss Hill, daughter of Mr. R. Hill, town-marshal.—And Mr. J. Prior, to Miss Davison.—Mr. W. Curry, grocer, in Alnwick, to Miss Burn, of Horsley Barks, near Long Horsley.—Mr. J. Woodhouse, jun. to Miss Lawson, both of Alnwick.

At Long Horsley, Mr. J. Rogerson, of Leeds, to Miss Bates, of Low-lane.

At Bishopswearmouth, Mr. Fr. Burrell, ship-owner, to Miss Ayre.—Mr. M. Kell, brewer, to Miss Bradley, both of Alnwick.—Mr. M. Wheatley, of Newcastle, to Miss Marshall, of Richmond, York.—Mr. Jamie-son, attorney, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miss Wood, of Hexham.

In London, Mr. Fr. Blackett, of South Shields, to Mrs. Janfon, widow, late of Upper Thames street.

At South Shields, Mr. Stewart, of London, to Miss Winterbottom.—At Gretna green, Mr. J. Greenwell, to Miss Blackett, both of Wolsingham, Durham.—Mr. J. Jackson, of Wolsingham, to Miss Emerson, of Redgate.

At Haltwhistle, Mr. E. Tweddle, of the Fell End, in his 70th year, to widow Huds-peth, aged 66.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 83, Mrs. Aitkin, relict of the late Rev E. Aitkin, late minister of the Presbyterian meeting in Queen-street.

At the Infirmary, after a short illness, Mrs. E. Howe, night-nurse there for upwards of 23 years, an office which she filled with great diligence and attention, being kind and tender-hearted, and touched with sympathy for the sufferings of her fellow-creatures. She brought up a large family by her own industry, and though often in great want, was never heard to complain or repine.

In her 58th year, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late J. Smith, esq. Alderman.

Aged 83, Mrs. Anderson, relict of Mr. J. Anderson, pawnbroker.

In London, in his 64th year, R. Heron, esq. attorney.

Miss J. Young, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Young, attorney.—In her 72d year, Mrs. G. Cay.

In Gateshead, Mrs. Jopling, wife of Mr. J. Jopling, marble-cutter.—In the prime of life, much respected, Mr. J. Smith, son of Mr. H. Smith, cheesemonger.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hogg, wife of Mr. J. Hogg, harbour-master of the port.—Miss Ogden, a Quaker.—In his 25th year, Captain

F. Corner, son of Mr. Corner, late of the Customs.

At Durham, aged 78, Mr. R. Lambert.—Aged 79, Mr. J. Maughan, weaver.—Mrs. Wallace, dealer in spirits.—Aged 68, Mrs. Peart, sister of Mr. J. Peart, of the Black Lion-inn.

Lately, at Wolviston, Durham, suddenly, Mrs. Burrell, widow, late of Stockton.

At Morpeth, Mr. T. Cooper, son of Mr. R. Cooper, skinner.—In Claypath, aged 103, Mrs. E. Crowe, mother of Mr. J. Crowe, smith.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Bowser, relict of R. Bowser, esq. Alderman of Durham, and lately deceased.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. W. Marshall, of New Elvet, in Durham.

At Horsley Inn, near Elsdon, Mrs. Hall.

At Gibshill, in the 70th year of his age, after a lingering illness, Mr. R. Lee, formerly of Willimontswicke, in Northumberland.

At Thorpe, near Haddiscoe, Mr. T. Searle, farmer; he had nearly completed his 105th year, and retained his intellects to the last.

At Middleton, St. George, in his 29th year, W. Pemberton, esq. whose social temper, and hospitable board, rendered him the delight of his friends, whilst his benevolent disposition and liberal hand justly gained him the character of a friend to the poor.

At Norton, near Stockton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Allan.—Mrs. White, wife of Mr. R. White.—Mr. C. Howe, of Monkwearmouth, ship-owner.

At Newton Don, Lady Harriet Don, wife of Sir Alexander Don.

At Stockton, Mrs. Harrison, wife of T. Harrison, esq.—In her 78th year, of the fourth paralytic stroke, Mrs. A. Allifon, late of Darlington.—Also, nine days after, aged 69, of a lingering illness, her sister, Mrs. S. Walker.

At Low Weldon, in her 66th year, Mrs. Hanson, relict of Mr. Hanson, formerly of Weldon-bridge-inn, Northumberland.—Mrs. Sillick, wife of Mr. A. Sillick.

At Kelso, Miss A. Bennet, daughter of the late A. Bennett, esq. of Chester.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Bell, skinner.—Aged 68, Mr. A. Partens, gardener; well known for his extraordinary natural talent for extemporary poetry, which, though dressed in coarse, inelegant language, was highly diverting.

At Berwick, Mr. T. Ord, senior, many years a respectable captain in the Old Shipping Company's smacks.

At Bluecastle, in the island of Jamaica, Jan. 15, James Bell, physician, late of Kelso.

At North Shields, Mrs. Buck.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The following experiment, made for another purpose than that of curiosity, though admitted to be such in fact, answered beyond expectation:—A gentleman in the neighbour-

bouhood of Cockermouth, planted last year a quarter of an acre of ground with carrots, without dunging. The produce was upwards of 600 stone. Some of these carrots weighed three pounds and a half each, and measured twelve inches in circumference. Work-horses fed with them through the winter were in the most thriving condition, and fit for their usual work the ensuing season, at about one fourth of the charge of the accustomed feeding!

A Bill has lately been brought into Parliament, by the Attorney General, to enable parish overseers more effectually to levy the poor-rates, by authorising magistrates to enforce the rate, notwithstanding appeals; any inhabitant, as the law now stands, having it in his power to suspend the collection for the whole space of time between its publication and the following session, by appealing against it. The Bill originates from a petition presented to the House of Commons by the overseers of the poor of Whitehaven, where the whole rate has been frequently quashed or suspended in its operations, by appeals brought by the Earl of Lonsdale, thereby rendering such rates entirely unavailing for the relief of the poor, and many of the persons assisted being thereby induced to withhold the payment of the rates. It appears, that in one instance the rate was quashed, because the names of two house-holders were inserted instead of two house-keepers. The overseers are not able to procure distress-warrants, as the magistrates, acting in such cases, judicially, would, if the rates were afterwards quashed at the sessions; be liable to actions of trespass. It further appears, that the overseers and churchwardens have borrowed money and incurred debts by maintaining the poor of the above-mentioned township, to nearly the amount of one thousand pounds; they also alledge, in their petition, that "they are not able to make further advances, and must be inevitably ruined, and upwards of five hundred paupers starved," unless they are relieved by an amendment of the law.

The depth of rain which fell in Carlisle during the month of March last, was 2.874 inches.—The greatest height of the thermometer was 60°. and least ditto 28°.—The greatest height of the barometer was 30 33, and least ditto 28.66.

Population of Dalston.—Males, 1058; females, 1062.—Total, 2120. In 1795, this parish contained 1918 persons, of whom 990 were males, and 928 females.

Married.] Mr. J. Wiley, mariner, of Workington, to Miss A. Johnstone, of Whitehaven.

At St. Bees, Captain F. Robinson, of the ship Eleanor, to Miss Hodgson, of Harrathwaite.—Mr. Trumble, of Low-hill, to Miss M'Knight, eldest daughter of Mr. M'Knight, of Everton.

At the Abbey Church, in Holm Cultram, Mr. W. Harrison, of Abbey Town, to Miss

Harrison, of Hards.—Mr. Corkhill, jun. of Whitehaven, to Miss A. Head, of Seggs, near Whitehaven.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Woodall, hatter, to Miss J. Bowman.—Mr. C. Mossah, to Miss M. Scott.

At Brampton, Mr. H. Lancaster, bookseller, to Mrs. M. Elliot; and Mr. J. Bell, to Miss M. Robinson.—H. Fletcher, esq. only son of Sir H. Fletcher, bart. M. P. for Cumberland, to Miss F. S. Vaughan, fourth daughter of T. Vaughan, esq.

At Abbey Holme, Mr. R. Pringle, to Miss J. Langcake, of Pelutho.

At Carlisle, Mr. H. Parkins, of the 15th regt. of foot, to Mrs. Strong, widow of the late Mr. J. Strong, of the royal artillery.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Corkingale, widow and publican.—Considerably advanced in years, Mrs. M'Causland, mother of the late Dr. M'Causland. Her death was occasioned by an accident which has of late become very frequent, incautiously passing too near the fire, when her cloaths caught, and before any assistance could be afforded her, she was in one entire flame, the rest of the family having gone to bed.

At the same place, Miss M. Hodgson, daughter of the late Mr. J. Hodgson.—Mr. A. Logie, gardener.—J. Thompson, esq. of Balmeg, factor to A. Murray, esq. of Broughton.

At Sebergham Church Town, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Hewer, an eminent woodmonger.

At Allonby, aged 76, Mr. J. Osmotherley.

At Milnthorpe, Mr. R. Towers, upwards of 40 years carrier between that place and Kendal. His death was occasioned by blows received in a public-house, a day or two before.

At Whitehaven, in his 66th year, J. Hartley, esq. merchant, endeared to and sincerely respected by all the branches of his family and connections, by the suavity of his manners, and an inflexible integrity of principle in an extensive line of business.

Mrs. Bownets, widow.—Aged 67, Mrs. J. Dixon, a maiden lady, daughter of the late Mr. D. Dixon, merchant.—Aged 72, Mr. R. Elliott.—Captain Frazer, of the ship George, belonging to Whitehaven.—Aged 82, Mr. W. Nicholson, formerly clerk to Mr. Beck.

At Kendal, aged 29, Mrs. Swanson, wife of Mr. J. Swanson, currier.—Aged 20, Mr. R. Gunson, apprentice to Mr. Eccles, currier; he retired to rest in perfect health, and was found dead in bed.

At Workington, aged 37, Mr. J. Douglas.—In an advanced age, Mrs. E. Hayton.—In the prime of life, Captain E. Gilliat, master of the brig Beaver.—Aged 56, Mr. W. Bird, leather-dresser, formerly of Wigton.—Mr. J. Wilson.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. W. Brown.—In her 21st year, of a consumptive habit, Miss M. Watts.—Advanced in years,

Mr.

Mr. Fairgrave, well known in the northern counties as a travelling merchant.

At Harrington, in her 67th year, Mrs. M. Hayston, wife of Mr. W. Hayston.—In her 80th year, Mrs. M. Benson widow.

Lately, at Cork, on his passage to America, Mr. R. Sanderson, merchant, of Whitehaven.

At Cockermouth, Mr. G. Robinson, cooper.

At Whitrigg, near Ireby, aged 17, Mr. J. Railton, son of Mr. J. Railton, grazier.

At Brampton, in his 68th year, after a lingering illness, Mr. J. Dodson.

At Grayrigg, near Kendal, Mr. T. Farrar, a Quaker.

At Beckhouses, near Kendal, aged 68, Mr. T. Farrar, brother to Mr. W. Farrar, and father to Mr. J. Farrar, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Boothby, near Brampton, Mr. G. Teniswood.

In an advanced age, at Allhallows, near Cockbridge-inn, in Cumberland, of which place he had been the incumbent for several years, the Rev. J. Chambers. He was formerly master of Bromfield-school; even in that obscure station he was eminent for his critical knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics, in which he is supposed to have had few equals.

YORKSHIRE.

At the York assizes, which finished March 18, seventeen prisoners were capitally con-

victed and received sentence of death, of whom the following were ordered for execution, viz. E. Tattershall and G. Sedgwick, for forgery; T. Dobson, for burglary; J. Doughty and R. Holiday, for sheep-stealing; and S. Lundy, for stealing a cow.

The utility of turnip-husbandry cannot be better ascertained than by the calculations lately made by two eminent land-surveyors, taken on two separate farms in this county, the one on the Wolds, the other on a low rich country, where the land was let at double the value. On an *average* of produce for six years the Wold-land was proved to be more profitable by three pounds the acre. This arose from the Wold-fallow being nearly equal to a crop, by the production of turnips; while the fallow in a rich country was a fallow of labour and expence.

From the annual report of the Society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts in different parts of the kingdom, it appears that last year 885 persons were restored to their liberty; of whom fifteen were confined in York-castle, one in Ousebridge-jail, and one in St. Peter's-prison, York; seven at Halifax, two at Hull, four at Rothwell, two at Richmond, and two at Scarboro'. Since the first institution of this Society, 17,938 debtors have been discharged: the average (including every incidental expence) is about 21. 12s. 6*l*d.

Population of Leeds.

Divisions	Houses inhabited	Families	Unin- habited	Males	Females	Total	Occupations		
							Agri- culture	Trade	Neither
North East	1902	2028	50	4081	4466	8547	34	3118	5395
East	1156	1339	58	2387	2737	5124	48	2335	2741
North West	892	909	18	1892	2166	4058	37	1264	2757
Kirkgate	852	886	14	1836	1967	3803	5	1194	1604
Upper	748	808	21	1639	1915	3554	6	1250	2293
South	633	633	16	1383	1524	2907	1	1075	1831
Mill-hill	511	519	11	1161	1515	2676		906	1770
Total	6694	7122	188	14,379	16,290	30,669	131	11,142	18,396

In 1775 an accurate estimate of the population of the township of Leeds was taken, from which it appeared, there were at that time 8112 males, and 9009 females; total, 17,121.—It will be seen, by referring to the above statement, that the total number of inhabitants at this time is 30,669, making an increase of 13,548 in 26 years.

Twenty-one ships have lately cleared out at Hull for the Greenland-fishery.

The following is an accurate statement of the quantity of oil in tons weight, obtained by the vessels belonging to the same port, employed last season in the Greenland and

Davis's Straights-fisheries; distinguishing the quantity taken by each respective vessel:

Tons of oil—Brothers, 219—Ellison, 199—Molly, 135—Eggington, 119—Elizabeth, 110—Maria, 98—Manchester, 92—Lynx, 90—Samuel, 90—John, 87—Adventure, 83—Traveller, 80—Fanny, 79—Truelove, 65—Ariel, 64—Enterprize, 61—Lottery, 46—Hunter, 40—North Briton, 30—Vesta, 18—Oakhall, 12—Symmetry, 2—Sarah and Elizabeth, 0—Total, 1738.—Twenty-three ships—average, 75 tons each.

A Bill has been presented to the House of Commons, for taking down the bars or gates

gates, posterns and walls, of the city of York; for widening, raising, and improving the streets leading and near to the said bridges, and for imposing tolls for paying certain expenses relative thereto.

Population of the Townships near Leeds.

	Males	Females	Total
Potter Newton	235	274	509
Chappel Allerton	421	633	1054
Wortley	1013	982	1995
Hunslet	2828	2971	5779
Headingley	660	653	1313
Holbeck	2084	2112	4196
Farnley	492	451	943
Beeston	711	716	1427
Total	8444	8792	17,236

Statement of the Population of Doncaster—
Females, 3220—Males, 2477—Total, 5697.
Ditto of Wakefield—Males, 3663—Females, 4329—Total, 7992.

It is in contemplation to bring a Bill shortly into Parliament for leave for the Dock Company at Hull to make a New Dock, from Myton-gates to Hessel-gates, large enough to contain 70 sail of ships; the entrance to be from the Humber, and to admit a 50 gun-ship; an accommodation to the trade of the town that has been long wanted, and will prove highly beneficial to its commercial and shipping concerns. The propositions for this improvement are not merely confined to the present enlargement of dock-room, but in case more be wanted, they have in view a union of the old and new docks, by making another dock from Myton-gate to Whitefriar-gate, to hold 60 ships.

Population, &c. of Hull, including Sculcoates.

Wards	Inhabited Houses	Families	Males	Females	Total
Humber	478	898	1508	1931	3439
Austin	391	601	1115	1335	2450
1st Trinity	214	371	594	830	1424
2d Trinity	158	313	563	657	1220
Whitefryar	353	521	1115	1493	2608
St. Mary	443	835	1358	1731	3089
North Ward	513	832	1450	1715	3165
Myton Lordship	816	1270	2057	2612	4669
Sculcoates	912	1338	2334	3104	5438
Total	4278	6979	12,094	15,408	27,502

Average—4 persons to a family.

Population of York, not including the parish of St. Helen's-on-the-Walls—7320 males, and 9526 females—Total, 16,846.

H. Olbaldston, esq. of Hunmanby, has afforded to all his labourers, 30 in-number, for several months past, wheat at 7s. per bushel; he likewise kills mutton from his own grounds, which he sells to them at 4*1/2*d. per pound. In addition to the above generous donations, he has given 20*l.* to the poor of the parish.

The following may be reckoned among the *lusus naturae* of the present age:—A cow, the property of Mr. J. Proctor, farmer, of Haltongill, in Littledale, in Craven, calved, on the 12th of March last, a fine whye-calf, of a green colour, a shade darker than the gofslin-green! It has three common brown spots on either side, and one on the top of the head, each about an inch broad; and one brown foot. The young animal appears in perfect health, and likely to do well.

It appears that the poor-rates of the township of Dewsbury, near Leeds, which in 1793

amounted to 482*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* have accumulated lately to the enormous rate of 7000*l.* per annum, and that the expences are still regularly increasing. There are 818 families in the township, consisting of 4544 persons, out of which number 252 families, consisting of 1271 heads, including what are in the poor-house, are now relieved, besides 80 families relieved, dwelling in different townships. There are likewise 244 families that cannot pay on account of their poverty, and the number is daily increasing. The different classes of working-people have not half work.

Married.] Mr. Chippindall, of Manchester, solicitor, to Miss Holgate, of Hull, late of High Risby, Lincoln.

At Sculcoates, J. O. Cooke, esq. to Miss Nesbitt.—Mr. Seaton, to Miss Hall, both of Thearne, near Hull.—Mr. Hirst, of Bradley-mills, near Halifax, to Miss C. Dyson, of Barkisland-hall.—Mr. B. Booth, to Miss Spencer, both of Keighley.—Mr. J. Woollin, merchant, and partner in the house of Messrs. Fowler, Woollin, and Hodgson, to Miss S. Middle-

Middleton, both of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Dove, carver and gilder, of York, to Miss Lee, of Rippon.—Mr. R. Leighton, of Laxton, to Miss E. Clayburn, of Howdendike.—Mr. W. Habisher, to Miss J. Dixon, both of Cowick.—Mr. J. Anderson, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Mainprice, both of Hull.—Mr. R. Boyle, of Hull, ship-chandler, to Miss Askam, of Knottingley.—Mr. Goodall, to Miss Webster, both of Wetherby.—Mr. J. Curtis, to Miss E. Rudd, both of Snaith.—Mr. B. Sadler, linen-draper, of Leeds, to Miss Lang, of Wakefield.—R. Walker, esq. of Brompton Grange, near Northallerton, to Miss Meek, daughter of M. Meek, esq. of Fairholme.—Mr. R. Kilner, to Miss Braint, both of York.

At York, Mr. Peckett, master of the Fosbridge Free-school, to Mrs. Pierson.—Mr. J. Ingham, jun. merchant, of Mirfield, to Miss M. Taylor, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Noble, of the band of the Northumberland-militia, to Miss B. Marley, of Leeds.—Mr. E. Vickars, of Southey, to Miss A. Downs, of Ravensfield.—Mr. T. Lambert, of Swine, to Miss Laybourn, of Nafferton.—Mr. J. Staniland, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Watson, both of Selby.—Captain M'Cummin, of the 51st regiment of foot, to Miss C. Beaumont.

At Thirsk, Mr. C. W. Barnby, attorney, to Miss H. Whitehead.—Mr. St. Ganton, jun. to Miss J. Iselling, both of Roos, in Holderness.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Connechie, to Miss M. Carter, both of Elmsfall.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Nicholl, relict of the late J. Nicholl, esq. of Bolton.—After a long illness, Mrs. Easterby, wife of Mr. Easterby, tobacconist.—Mr. W. Gawthorp, stationer.—After a few days illness, in his 35th year, Mr. J. Champney, surgeon, and common-councilman for Bootham Ward; an affectionate husband, loving father, kind relative, and agreeable companion. The poor will greatly feel his loss, to whom, at all times, he was ever ready to dispense the duties of his profession.

Same place, Mr. G. Richardson, publican.—In his 84th year, Mr. Cracraft, formerly a surgeon and apothecary of this city.—Suddenly, in her 76th year, Mrs. Knowsley, relict of the late Rev. E. Knowsley, rector of Musgrave, in Westmoreland.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Hardwick, mercer.—Mrs. Wales, relict of Ensign Wales, of the first regiment of the West York Militia, deceased.—A few weeks ago, Miss Cubitt.—Mrs. Briggs.—Mr. R. Thackary, plumber and glazier, many years clerk at St. John's Church.—Mr. T. Thornton, formerly of the Buck public-house.—Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Mr. Dickinson, merchant. An exit like her's, hopeful and serene, might teach the skeptic to forget his doubts, and the unbeliever his infidelity.

Same place, Mr. J. Scott. He was appa-

rently in perfect health and spirits at twelve o'clock, and a corpse before two.

Same place, Mr. J. Whiteley, dyer.—Mr. M. Williamson, publican.—Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Mr. M. Sawyer, butcher.

At Hull, aged 29, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell.—Aged 58, Mrs. E. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson, taylor.—Miss Ann Ferraty, sister to Mr. Ferraty, bookseller and printer.—Mr. J. Gray, clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Smiths and Thompson.—Mrs. H. Watts, wife to the Rev. J. Watts, of Sculcoates.—Aged 67, very suddenly, Mr. Richmond.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Burberry, wife of Mr. Burberry.—V. Eyre, esq. banker, and agent for the estates, &c. of the Duke of Norfolk; his death is deeply and justly lamented as a public loss to the town and neighbourhood.

Same place, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Knowles, mother of the late Mr. G. Knowles, silver-plater. At a very advanced age, Mrs. Kenyon, widow.—Mr. G. Carr, steel-refiner.—Mr. Greenwood, stay-maker.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Barker, of Hewden-mill, near Bradford.

At Whiteley-wood, near Sheffield, aged 89, Mrs. Clarke, widow.

At Handsworth, near Sheffield, the lady of the Hon. H. P. Howard, rector, and brother to the Earl of Suffolk.

At Bradford, aged 58, Mr. R. Whitaker.—Mrs. Cottam, relict of R. Cottam, esq.

At Pateley-bridge, Mrs. Gillatt, wife of Mr. T. Gillatt, of Huley, cutler.

At Knaresborough, aged 33, Mr. W. Simpson, surgeon, and corresponding member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; a person generally beloved by his friends and the public, and of distinguished abilities in his profession.

At Scarborough, Mr. T. Philliskirk, common council-man.—In her 67th year, Mrs. Mackley, widow.

At Slingby, (North Riding) aged 78, Mrs. Herring; of exemplary character, and deservedly lamented.

Same place, Mrs. Lockwood, of Easingwold.—Aged 21, after a long indisposition, Miss M. Sherwood, of Kexby.—Mr. Barlow, of Ingledon.—Aged 72, Mr. G. Gibson, a considerable farmer, of Catwick, near Beverley.—In his 79th year, Mr. Shillito, of Ulleskelf.—Mr. J. Heelis, of Skipton-castle, in Craven.—Aged 35, Mrs. Hick, of Acaaster Selby.—In his 49th year, the Rev. J. Robinson, of Welburn, in this county. He was the representative (in the female line) of the families of Robinson, of Riseboro', and Gibson, of Welburn; and in him becomes extinct (in the male line) the family of Strangeways, of South-houise, for many years established in the neighbourhood of Pickering.

Same place, Mrs. Johnson, of Allwoodley, near Leeds.—Mr. J. Cooper, farrier, of Wheatley, near Leeds.

At Whitby, Mr. W. Wilson, plumber and glazier.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Allison, master-maister.

At Ottringham, in Holderness, Mr. W. Brown, senior, of Halsham.—Mrs. Oddy, wife of Mr. J. J. Oddy, of Darnall, near Sheffield.

At Idle, in his 21st year, Mr. J. Drivet, son of J. Driver, esq. of Bramhope, near Utley.

At Doncaster, aged 39, Mr. J. Chapman, farrier.—Mr. R. Marsh, malster, of Eccles, near Rotheram.—Mr. J. Winterbottom, of Ridings, near Holmfirth.

At Gargrave, Miss Hardacre, late of Skipton.

At Beverley, aged 49, Mr. T. Gorwood, plumber and glazier.—Mr. A. Balme, worsted-manufacturer, of Bowling, near Bradford.—Aged 27, Mrs. Lunn, wife of N. S. Lunn, grocer, in Richmond.—Mrs. Lambert, wife of Mr. Lambert, attorney, of Bradford.—In his 81st year, A. Wrightson, esq. of Shipley, near Bradford.

At Camberwell, near London, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. J. Robinson, ship-owner, of Hull.

At Brough, aged 23, Mrs. Dennison.

At Bolton Abbey, in Craven, aged 101, Mr. F. Fentiman. He had enjoyed for a century an almost uninterrupted state of health.

At Woodhouse, near Leeds, Miss Sawyer. In Beedale, very suddenly, Mr. T. Moore, surgeon.—Miss E. Wade, of Grange, near Leeds.—Aged 94, T. Cust, esq. of Danby, in the parish of Danby, upon Wisk; during his long life he was a steady friend to the poor.

At Norton, suddenly, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. B. White, wife of R. White, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

Population of Manchester and Salford.

	Man- chester	Salf- ord	Total
Male inhabitants	32,603	6540	39,143
Female ditto	37,857	7053	44,910
Of both sexes	70,466	1359	71,819
Houses inhabited	10,445	2204	12,049
Number of families	15,509	2943	18,452
Houses not inhabited	251	28	279

A description of Lancashire, published last year, gives the following account of the population of Manchester in the last century. For a long time previous to the year 1717, the population of the town had rather diminished—it then contained about 8000 inhabitants—from that period the increase has been rapid, and of late years almost unparalleled. In 1757, the number of inhabitants of Manchester and Salford amounted to 19,839 souls. —In 1773, an accurate survey gave the following result:—Houses inhabited in Man-

chester, 3402; in Salford, 366; total, 4268.—Male inhabitants, 12,796; female ditto, 14,450; total, 27,246.—Persons to a house, $6\frac{1}{2}$; to a family, $4\frac{3}{4}$.—About the same period the whole parish (including Manchester and Salford) comprising thirty-one townships, in a compass of sixty square miles, contained 42,927 inhabitants.—At Christmas, 1788, the numbers were, in the township of Manchester, 5916 houses; 42,821 persons:—in the township of Salford, 126 houses. The number of persons in both towns was then reckoned at more than 50,000. During the year 1791, the Christenings in these towns amounted to 2900; the burials, to 2286.—These numbers, by the usual mode of calculation, will give from 65 to 70,000 inhabitants.

Proposals and plans are now circulating in Liverpool, for erecting an extensive and ornamental range of Public Buildings, and for forming a spacious Area or Square, adjacent to the Exchange, in that opulent and commercial town.

Among the many purposes for the convenience of human life, to which the operation of steam-engines is applied, one of the most essential, perhaps, at this day, is that of grinding corn. There is a new mill at Warrington, constructed on a superior principle, which operates by steam, and will, with great facility, grind and prepare upwards of 400 bushels of wheat daily; many others now erecting in various parts of the country, must contribute materially to accommodate the public, and with a regularity, likewise, which will be found peculiarly convenient; for steam-engines are worked with the same effect in all seasons, and are alike capable of being constructed in all situations.

At Lancaster assizes, which commenced March 24, 106 prisoners were tried for various offences, twenty of whom were for uttering forged two-pound Bank of England notes; thirteen were ordered for execution.

Married.] J. Bourne, esq. of Dalby, Lincoln, to Miss Mathew, of Manchester.—Mr. Clubbe, of Chester, to Mrs. Ker, widow of the late Mr. W. Ker, of Liverpool.—Mr. E. Pearson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss L. Hesketh, sister to Sir T. D. Hesketh, bart. of Rufford-hall.—Mr. R. Gore, linen-draper, of Liverpool, to Miss Pellet, of Prescot.—Mr. Harris, of Manchester, to Miss Heron, of Liverpool.—Mr. Strickland, attorney, to Miss Holmes, daughter of R. Holmes, esq. both of Wigan. Mr. T. Walker, reed-maker, to Mrs. Gregory, both of Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Platt, to Miss Hesslop.—Mr. Chamley, grocer, to Miss Glover.—Mr. M. Oddie, to Miss E. Williamson.—Mr. R. Unsworth, grocer, to Miss Hoskinson.—Mr. W. Higgins, ship-wright, to Miss Lea.—J. G. Spiers, esq. to Mrs. Daggers.—G. Williams, esq. late Major of the 20th regiment of foot, to Mrs. James.—Mr. Mackintosh, merchant, of Greenock, to Miss

May 1,

Miss Edwards, of the Isle of Man—**Mr. W. Hatton, of Prescott**, to **Miss Shelly, of Smithy Brook**.—**Mr. Hague**, carpenter, to **Miss Highfield**, both of **Prescott**.—**Mr. R. Brown**, to **Miss Longton**, both of **Formby**.—**Mr. J. Holmes**, schoolmaster, to **Miss Cross**, both of **West Derby**.

Died.] At **Manchester**, **Mr. J. Howard**, grocer, aged 66.—**Mr. J. Holt**, shopkeeper. Aged 34, **Mr. R. Jarvis**, hair-dresser.

In **Salford**, aged 73, **Mr. Barrett**.—Aged 30, **Mr. Davies**.—Aged 18, **Miss Gregory**; she was the last of four sisters who have all died in the bloom of life.—**Mrs. J. Marsden**.

At **Liverpool**, **H. Mason**, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in **London**.—**Mrs. Clough**, wife of **Mr. S. Clough**.—Aged near 90, **Mrs. Forshaw**, relict of the late **Mr. H. Forshaw**.—**Mrs. Norris**, relict of the late **R. Norris**, esq.—**Mrs. Coperthwaite**, wife of **Mr. T. Coperthwaite**, tallow-chandler.—After an uncommonly long and severe illness, which he supported with exemplary fortitude, **Mr. W. Rogers**, attorney.—**Mr. W. Siddall**, zoper.—**Miss Jefferys**.—**Mr. W. Williams**.—After a short indisposition, **Mr. H. W. Witherett**.—**Mrs. Potter**, wife of **Mr. W. Potter**, of the Custom-house.—**Mr. A. Banks**, many years clerk to Messrs. Tarleton and Backhouse.—Aged 67, **Mr. R. Pearson**, comedian.—**Mr. J. Mill**.—**Mr. E. Kennerley**, block-maker.—**Mr. W. Winstanley**, usher at the free grammar-school.—**Miss B. Tubbman**.—Aged 56, **Mr. J. Frankland**, cooper.—Aged 70, **Mrs. B. Sutton**, widow.—Aged 36, **J. Tomlinson**, gent.—**Mrs. Atkinson**, wife of **Mr. J. Atkinson**, liquor-merchant.—**Miss Caton**, sister of **Mr. J. Caton**, merchant.—**Mrs. Clarke**.—Of a decline, cut off in the prime of life, **Mr. George Hutchinson**, merchant, to the irreparable loss of his family, and the regret of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

CHESHIRE.

A plan is in contemplation for erecting a bridge over the river Mersey, from the Castle-Rock, on the Cheshire side, to the opposite shore; the river here is about 412 yards wide. The estimate for perfecting the plan, is laid at 57,000*l*.

Marr'd.] **Mr. J. Boute**, silk-mercer, of **Stockport**, to **Miss Latham**, niece of **Mr. J. Latham**, of **Wooore**, in **Salop**.—**The Rev. J. Fletcher**, curate of **Frodsham**, to **Mrs. Turner**, of **Overton**.—**Mr. W. Boden**, bricklayer, to **Mrs. Peers**, both of **Chester**.—**Mr. H. Dobbs**, of **London**, to **Miss E. Cartwright**, of **Old House-Green**, near **Congleton**.—**Mr. Cawley**, to **Miss Johnson**, both of **Alpraham**.—**Mr. W. Warrington**, of **Gawsworth**, near **Macclesfield**, to **Miss Becket**, of **Macclesfield**.—**Mr. F. Powell**, son of **Mr. Alderman Powell**, of **Chester**, to **Miss Frodsham**, of **Liverpool**.

Died.] At **Chester**, **Mrs. Bower**, relict of

the late **Mr. Bower**, linen-draper.—**Mr. J. Dennil**, proctor.—Aged 92, **Mr. C. Lowe**, many years bill-distributor for the theatre. When in his fifteenth year, he was afflicted with a severe fever, of which he apparently died. He was laid out, shrouded, and confined; but nearly three days after his supposed demise, while carrying on four men's shoulders to the grave, he suddenly knocked at the lid of the coffin, and to the ineffable amazement of the carriers and attendants, on opening it, they found honest Christopher in a complete state of resuscitation.

Same place **Mrs. Roberts**, widow of Captain **E. Roberts**, late in the cheese-trade from this port to **London**.

At **Macclesfield**, **Mr. J. Rushton**, butcher.—Suddenly, **Mr. R. Allen**, a respectable grazier.—After a few minutes illness **Mr. R. Berresford**.—**Mr. R. Jones**, formerly a hatter in the firm of **Jones and Braddock**.—**Mr. P. Lowe**, grocer.

At **Siddington**, **Mrs. M. Whitlow**.—**Mr. E. Bleades**, schoolmaster of **Great-Boughton**.—**The Rev. D. Mason**, of **Mold**.—**Mr. J. Chorlton**, farmer, of **Old-Hall**, in **Withington**; a sincere friend to the poor, and an honest man; a numerous retinue of neighbours and friends attended his remains to **Didsbury**.

Same place **Mr. R. Ryffin**, of **Henlys, Denbigh**.—**The Rev. Mr. Mostyn**, of **Denbigh**.

At **Liverpool**, aged 27, **Mr. G. Cotgrave**, attorney, of **Chester**.—In his 88th year, **Mr. H. Haywood**, gunsmith, late of **Great-Boughton**, near **Chester**.—**Mr. Holbrook**, gardener and feedsmen, of **Tabley**.—At an advanced age, **Mr. R. Peck**, of **Sandiway**.

At **Eccleshall**, in her 66th year, **Mrs. Hamand**, mother to **Mrs. Garstone**, of **Chester**.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby assizes, March 17, the following prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death: viz. **B. Yates**, **W. Smith**, alias **Siddals**, **F. Biddle**, and **W. Smith**, for burglary; **J. Holland**, and **W. Mellor**, for a highway robbery; **J. White**, alias **Samuel Wetton**, **G. Duce**, and **R. Sherwin**, for horse-stealing; and **S. Cook**, and **J. Botham**, senior, for sheep-stealing. They were all reprieved.

Statements of the Population of Derby, as lately made by the overseers of the different parishes, March, 1801.—**All Saints**, number of inhabited houses 564—families 693—uninhabited houses 4—males 1309—females 1553.—Total 2862. **St. Welburgh**, inhabited houses 565—families 633—uninhabited houses 7—males 1367—females 1499—Total 2966. **St. Peter**, inhabited houses 459—families 486—uninhabited houses 6—males 1003—females 1228.—Total 2231. **St. Alkmund**, inhabited houses 410—families 444—uninhabited houses 4—males 948—females 1050.—Total 1998. **St. Michael**, inhabited

inhabited houses 146—families 185—uninhabited houses 5—males 352—females 419.—Total 771. It appears that the town of Derby, since the last estimate, in 1789, has increased the number of its inhabitants, 2265 souls, and the number of its houses 534, in the space of twelve years.

Population of Chesterfield, 1929 males—2338 females.—Total 4267.

Died.] At Derby, aged 61, Mrs. Sheldon, relict of the late Mr. H. Sheldon.—Aged 25, Mrs. Chetham, wife of Mr. Chetham, draper.—Aged 60, Mrs. Tomlinson, publican.—Aged 80, Mr. S. Simpson.—In his 66th year, after twelve years bodily affliction, Mr. J. Cooper, joiner and cabinet-maker.—Aged 45, Mrs. Barnford, of Ashover.—In the prime of life, much lamented by her disconsolate family, Mrs. Bakewell, wife of Mr. Bakewell, of Kingston, and daughter of Mr. Smith of Wild-Park, in this county.—Aged 15, Mr. T. Webb, youngest son of Mr. J. Webb, of Barton.

At Ashbourne, Mr. J. Marshall, of the Marquis of Granby-inn.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. A. Bradley, baker and confectioner.—Aged 21, Mr. P. Bennett, of Dore, son of Mr. T. Bennett, farmer. Whilst living he measured six feet, four inches and a half.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The consideration of erecting a Lunatic Asylum, in addition to the General Hospital or Infirmary, near Nottingham, has been postponed (by a resolution of the Governors, at their late annual meeting, March 25,) to some future day, on account of the present high price of building materials and provisions. The money in the hands of the Treasurers, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, is to be laid out immediately in the purchase of four per cent. stock.

Married.] Mr. G. Wagden, paper-manufacturer, of Epperstone, to Miss White, of Mansfield.—Mr. Strutt, of Oxton, to Miss Footitt, of Arnold.

Died.] At Nottingham, after a short illness, in his 47th year, Mr. Orme, silversmith.—Of an apoplexy, T. Rawson, esq.—Mrs. Halford, relict of the late Mr. Halford, cooper.

At Newark, Mr. Rumley, senior, ironmonger.—Mrs. E. Jackson, wife of Mr. R. Jackson.—Mr. J. Lawton, master of the King's Arms-inn.—Mr. W. Rumley, ironmonger.

At Ilkeston, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Allen.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held at Grantham, it was resolved to apply to Parliament, for an act to make a turnpike-road from Grantham to Falkingham, and Bridge-End, both in this county.

Married.] Mr. W. Chatterton, of Caistor, to Miss E. Hooker, of Lincoln.—Mr. W. Hardy, draper and grocer, to Miss E. Alli-

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son, both of Louth.—Mr. Dinwoodie, master of the grammar-school, to Miss Salkeld, both of Caythorpe.—Edmund Wayett, of Alford, gent. to Miss Wheldale, of Boston.—Mr. R. Gleed, attorney, to Miss Dodds, both of Donington.

At Stamford, T. Mason, senior, aged 60, to M. Clark, aged 19.—Mr. W. Good, baker, to Miss Tame.—Mr. Creasy, of Heckington, near Sleaford, to Miss Grantham, of Metheringham, near Lincoln.—Mr. J. Lloyd, farmer and grazier, of Tealby, to Miss Young, of Sixhills.—Mr. Footitt, butcher, to Miss Salmon, both of Navenby.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 70, Mrs. Lely, wife of Mr. Lely, attorney.—Mrs. Johnston, wife of Mr. J. Johnston, bookbinder and stationer.—Aged 28, of a deep decline, Miss Higginson.—Aged 38, Mr. J. Scott, butler to Sir R. Kaye, dean of this city.—Mr. J. Johnson, of Skellingthorpe Decoy, near Lincoln.—Aged 58, Mr. R. Cropper, a respectable farmer and grazier, of Sixhills.—Aged 69, Mrs. E. Pilkington, of Pickworth, near Stamford.

At Ryall, near Stamford, aged 57, Mr. J. Hawkins.

At Stamford, aged 80, Mr. Alderman Allen, upwards of fifty-four years Member of the Corporation. He had served the office of mayor in 1763, 1778, and 1791.—Aged 84, suddenly, J. Campbell, esq.—Aged 66, S. Judd, an apothecary of great eminence, and extensive practice in his profession; and rarely, indeed, do we find such abilities and industry so truly blended.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The assizes for the county and borough of Leicester ended on Saturday, March 21, when the following prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death:—J. Massey, for the murder of his wife; R. Parsons, for stealing four pair of sheets, twenty-seven shirts, several neckcloths, &c. the property of the Rev. Sir C. Caye, bart, T. Compton, for stealing two cows; M. Meadows, for shop-lifting; W. Marsden, J. Surton, and S. Stanley, alias Sutton, for sheep-stealing; and W. Robins, for firing a pistol at W. Wisdom, with intent to kill him. Robins is respite for a month, and the others (Massey excepted) were reprieved.

It appears that the Female Asylum, lately instituted at Leicester (near the Bow-bridge) though the plan has been announced for some time past, and was received with strong marks of approbation, has not yet obtained a sufficient establishment to secure its continuance, nor all the patronage which was at first expected. A commodious habitation, has, indeed, been provided, furnished, and supported for some months, but it is proper to observe, that the contributions already paid to the treasurer are now expended, three benefactions only excepted, which are vested in trustees for the benefit of the charity, and unless the exhausted funds of the charity are replenished

by fresh donations, and an additional list of subscribers, the whole must be abandoned, and the edifice, which had begun to raise its head, must fall to the ground. The pleas to be urged for such an augmentation are many and forcible. The evil to be prevented, and the good to be done, are both of great magnitude. The plan is capable of being carried to a considerable extent, and of embracing various improvements, which the vigilance and zeal of its friends and patrons cannot fail of suggesting and accomplishing. The plan originated in a tender compassion to the poor; wretched females, who, being trained up in ignorance, idleness, and irreligion, are corrupted in early life by the contagion of bad examples, unfitted for the duties and offices of society, and often fall a prey to seduction and its fatal consequences. The female asylum was contrived as an expedient to resist the progress of an evil which has spread to an alarming extent, and prevent, at least, the ruin of those unprotected girls, whose minds are not yet totally vitiated. In this place of security and virtuous education, they are fed, clothed, taught, and occupied (in plain needle-work, getting up linen, &c. &c.) suitably to their circumstances, trained up under the care of an experienced matron, and the direction of the subscribers, and formed for the duties of useful and reputable servants. It is hoped, therefore, that the annual subscribers will be induced to repeat their payments, and many, also, to increase them, as the trial which has been made encourages expectation, and the wants of this charitable institution are immediate and pressing.

Married.] At Desford, Mr. Kirkman, jun. of Garland's-lane, near Barlestoke, to Miss Trussel, of the Lindridge Farm, near Desford.—Mr. Elton, grocer, to Miss Tiptoft, both of Leicester.

At Hinckley, Mr. H. Neale, to Miss A. Appleby.—J. Hall, esq. of the firm of Ross and Hall, West India solicitors, London, to Miss Cheshyn, of Langley Hall, in this county.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 29, after a very severe and painful illness, Mrs. A. Bracebridge.—Mrs. Miller, wife of Captain Miller, of the royal regiment of Horse Guards.

Mrs. Wragg, relict of the Rev. J. Wragg, of Galby.—Mrs. Johnstone, of the Unicorn Inn, in Thurmaston.

At Willoughby Waterless, the Rev. J. Herchevall.—The Rev. D. A. Keck, third son of the late A. Keck, esq. of Theobald's-park, Herts, and uncle to G. A. Keck, esq. M. P. for this county.

Same place, the Rev. P. Hacket, many years rector of Croxton; he was a man of remarkable plain and blunt manners, with which he often put to the blush the vices and meannesses of the neighbouring clergy, and of other persons in public situations. Few men possessed less courtesy, and none more integrity.

At Canonbury, near London, Mrs. W. Linwood, late of Loughborough; a young lady of amiable manners.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

A fund is forming by subscription at Oakham, for the purchase of barley, which will be ground and retailed to the indigent of several towns in the environs, at prime cost. Such poor as choose to bring their grain to the mill may have it ground gratis.

Married.] Mr. Hawley, of Burley, near Oakham, to Miss Oldham.

Died.] In London, aged 23, Mr. W. Stimpson, son of Mr. Stimpson, farmer and grazier, of Eggleton, near Packham.—Mrs. Stanhope, of Whissendine.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Brandon, attorney, to Miss E. Child, both of Cheadle.—J. Stubbs, esq. banker, to Miss Edge, both of Walsall.—Mr. A. Buckley, officer of excise at Atherton, to Miss Hunter, of Tamworth.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. J. Beighton, junior, of Farnhoe House, near Duffield, in Derbyshire, to Miss S. Port.

At Colwich, Mr. J. Trubshaw, of Little Haywood, to Miss Smith, of Wolseley-bridge.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 90, Mrs. Collier.—In her 95th year, Mrs. Salt, wife of Mr. Salt.—In his 79th year, Mr. Gill.

In London, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Leek, a native of Partingham, in this county.

At Johnson Hall, near Eccleshall, the Rev. F. Meeke, A. M. prebendary of Baswich and Whittingham, rector of Preece, and vicar of Eccleshall.—Aged 56, Mr. I. Wood, of Coates, near Eccleshall.—Suddenly, Mr. R. Thompson, a respectable farmer, of Sedgley, near Wolverhampton.

At Park-lane, near Wolverhampton, aged 54, Mrs. Bathmore, and within a few hours, on the same day, of a consumptive habit, Mr. J. Bathmore, of Abbots Corvil, near Wolverhampton.—Mrs. Chatterton, of the Bell Inn, Willenhall.—Mrs. Robins.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At Warwick Assizes, March 24, J. Palmer, for the murder of his wife, at Snitterfield, near Warwick; H. Palmer, his sister, aged 19, for assisting him in the said murder; E. Martin, aged 17, and W. Colledge, for horse-stealing; F. Davis, alias Higgs, for burglary; R. Berry, J. Haynes, and T. Freeman, for sheep-stealing; and R. Nock, for uttering forged Bank of England notes, were severally convicted, and received sentence of death.

Married.] Mr. Morris, mercer and draper, of Coventry, to Miss Hyde, of Eastern Green, near Allesley.

At Birmingham, Mr. G. Thomas, maltster, to Mrs. Smith, of Litchfield. Mr. G. Lloyd, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Meredith, of Walcot.—The Rev. T. Dethick, A. M. of Bridgenorth, to Miss A. S. Bree, daughter of R. Bree, esq. of Solihull.—Mr. J. Lowe, of

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Copy Heath, to Miss Burman, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. H. Price, of Birmingham, to Miss Wilde, of Kingsland Place, near London.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. H. Biggs, publican.—In his 57th year, T. Gill, esq. merchant.—Mr. D. Rawlinson, brass-founder, an active and useful member of society.—Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Edward Johnstone, M. D. physician.—Mrs. Jones.—Suddenly, Mr. E. Smallwood.—Mr. G. Parry, liquor-merchant.—Mr. T. Evans.—Mr. S. Bellamy, formerly a chape-maker.—Mrs. Nickling, wife of Mr. J. Nickling, button-maker.—Aged 16, Miss M. W. Phillips.—Aged 66, Mrs. Griffin.—Mr. J. Clare, son of the late Mr. J. Clare, steel-toymaker.

At Green Bank, near Birmingham, Mrs. Carver, wife of Lieut. Col. Carver, of the Warwickshire Militia.

At Warwick, Miss Lee.

At Coventry, Mr. Wilmer, wife of B. Wilmer, esq.—Mrs. Butterworth.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] S. Y. Sprott, esq. of Ashford Court, to Miss Oakley, eldest daughter of J. Oakley, esq. of Firgrove.

In London, J. A. Schneider, esq. of Southgate, to Miss C. E. Congreve, of Shrewsbury.—T. Salisbury, esq. of Cotton Hall, Denbigh, to Miss Hatchett, of Lee, near Ellesmere.—Mr. F. Mason, builder, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Corfield, of Stretton.—Mr. B. Pritchard, to Miss M. Heath, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. S. Barber, mercer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss J. Elwall, of Wolverhampton.

At Forton, near Newport, Mr. Derrington, of Wharton, to Miss Whitmore, of Sutton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 69, Mr. J. Howell, sen.—Mrs. E. Yardley,—In his 55th year, Mr. T. Wood, printer and editor of the Shrewsbury Chronicle for near twenty-nine years, tender in all the offices of friendship, and deeply regretted by those around him, in the relations of husband, father, master, and friend. His temper and deportment through life proved him to be actuated by the principles of Christianity; his last moments, cheered by the hopes of the gospel, were distinguished by patience, placidity, and, as may be expected, his end was peace.—The printing-business, &c. is carried on, as before, by Mrs. M. Wood, his widow.—Aged 80, Mrs. Allport.

At Ellesmere, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Hawkins, formerly of the Black Lion.

At his house in Hay, Brecon, in his 73d year, rear-admiral J. Howorth, esq.

Mrs. E. Cartwright, wife of Mr. J. Cartwright, of Westwood.

Aged 83, Mr. Smith, of Llangunllo, father of Mr. Llangunllo, builder, of Shrewsbury.

After a few minutes illness, Mr. Lloyd, tax-dreffer, of Mardel.

J. Gardiner, esq. of Sarsaw, justice of the peace for this county.

Mr. Skitt, farmer, of Longswood, near High Ercall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A butcher of Worcester lately observing one of his ewes in a field to exhibit symptoms for yearning, had recourse to the usual method of relieving the dam of her burden, which, however, was found impossible to effect, without killing the ewe, when a lamb was found within her of the following extraordinary form:—It had two distinct heads, one body, two tails, and eight legs; was of the full size, and alive previously to killing the ewe. On opening it, one heart and two livers were discovered.

Married.] Mr. F. Hancox, of Amblecoat Hall, near Stourbridge, to Miss S. Williams, of Babylon.—Mr. R. Gibbon, cornfactor, to Miss Jenkins, both of Haverford West.

At Spetchley, R. Canning, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss Berkeley, eldest daughter of J. Berkeley, esq. and niece of the late Sir W. Compton, bart.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. J. Morris, hop and seed merchant.—Mr. R. Corser, formerly a grocer,—In his 29th year, Mr. J. Price, teacher of the languages; of an enlightened mind, and great urbanity of manners, joined to an extensive knowledge of mankind. His society, which was peculiarly interesting, by the cheerfulness he displayed in conversation, was much courted, and particularly by his friends, to whose convivial meetings he gave pleasure and animation. His remains were attended to the burying-ground by the members of the order of freemasonry, of which he was a distinguished brother; and, when the funeral service was finished, the master delivered an impressive oration on the qualifications and virtues of the deceased.

At Kempsey, near Worcester, W. Woodward, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

In consequence of the exorbitant prices of bread and flour, and the notorious adulterations of those articles, with materials of inferior and pernicious qualities, a society has been established at Hereford, on a broad basis, for the purpose of mitigating, as much as possible, so great and general an evil. It is proposed, in an outline of the plan lately published, to raise an adequate fund by subscription shares—such shares to be no more than twenty-shillings each, to be paid, if necessary, by instalments, at two shillings each, &c.—and to prevent all attempts at monopoly, no person whatsoever is to hold more than a certain number of shares, to be limited by a general meeting of the subscribers. It is likewise proposed to purchase or rent proper ground on which to erect necessary store-rooms, bakeries, &c. to enable the company to purchase and grind wheat, to sell flour, and to bake and sell bread, in the first instance, to subscribers only—but, with a proviso, that if the

capital of the company should enable them to supply a greater demand than that of the subscribers, to grind for the public at large, and sell publicly, good flour and bread at a reasonable price, &c. It appears by subsequent advertisements, that a wharf and buildings, for the above-mentioned purpose, have already been purchased; and an engine, to be worked by steam, and consequently independent of those uncertain elements, wind and water, is constructing, under the direction of Mr. Bolton, of Birmingham, and will be erected with all possible expedition.

Married.] Mr. J. Charles, of Haverford West, Pembroke, to Miss Davies, eldest daughter of the late E. Davies, esq. of Llwyny-garrey, Carmarthen.

Died.] At Hereford, at the advanced age of 99, Mrs. E. Pritchard, of Trinity Hospital.

At Ross, in his 70th year, Mr. W. Taitton, skinner.—In his 34th year, Mr. J. Skyrme, jun. of Stretton Court, near Hereford.—Mr. P. Bate, a respectable farmer, of Buxton, in the parish of Bucknel.—In attempting to go through the river Arrow, at that time very high, he mistook the proper ford, and was unfortunately drowned: his horse was found grazing near the spot.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. T. Willim, A. M. vicar of Dilwyn and of Peterchurch, both in this county.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. H. Beaufort, of Lynn, to Miss A. Sanderson, of Chepstow.

At Haverford West, Pembroke, Mr. R. Gibbon, cornfactor, to Miss Jenkins.

Died.] Mr. Jones, collector of the customs, for Newport.

At Llangattock Vibonavel, near Monmouth, in her 90th year, Mrs. Andrews, mother of T. Andrews, esq.

GLoucestershire.

Married.] The Rev. C. Baker, son of the Rev. Dr. Baker, of Hertford, to Miss Whittington, daughter of the late T. Whittington, esq. of Hamswell House, in this county.

At Stapleton, A. M. Mills, esq. to Miss P. Elton, daughter of the late I. Elton, esq. of Stapleton House.

Died.] At Gloucester, at an advanced age, Miss Oliver, many years member of the society of dissenters in Barton.—Mrs. Marsh, wife of Mr. Marsh, coachmaker.

At Stroud, Mrs. M. Aldridge, widow.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Rev. E. Hughes, rector of Shennington.—Mrs. Holtham, of Barnwood, near Gloucester.—In his 79th year, Sir Howe Hicks, bart. of Whitcombe Park, Whitcombe.

In London, where he had been to see his daughter, S. Rutter, esq. formerly a printer, of Cirencester, and author of the History of that town and of the county of Gloucester; he survived his wife, with whom he had lived upwards of fifty years, but a few weeks.

Mr. C. Osborne, of West Littleton.
At Chipping Sodbury, aged 82, Mr. Ludlow, sen.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Tuckey, son of the late Mr. T. Tuckey, butcher, of Standlake, to Miss A. Trinder, of Stanton Harcourt.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 44, Mr. R. Bedford, surgeon.—After a short illness, in his sixteenth year, Mr. J. Slatter Demy, of Magdalen College, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Slatter, vicar of Cumner, near this city.

At his seat at Kiddington, Edward Gore, esq. of Barrow, father of W. Gore Langton, esq. M. P. for Somersetshire, and Colonel of the Oxfordshire Militia.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Boarstall, Mr. T. Cull, aged 85, to Mrs. Saunders, aged 83.

At Aylesbury, Mr. A. Spindle, of Wingrave, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Adams.

The Rev. Dr. Pitt, of Chilbolton, Hants. Archdeacon of Oxford, and Prebendary of Salisbury, to Miss Franklyn, of Potton, Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Olney, of a nervous disease (under which she had laboured many years), Mrs. Chater, relict of the late Rev. T. Chater.

At Bradwell, in her 68th year, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Bailey, wife of W. Bailey, esq.

At Filgrave, the Rev. P. Wynter, late of Sidney College, Cambridge, and rector of Exhall, Warwickshire.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Osborne, coal merchant, of Cotton end, near Northampton, to Miss Saunders, of Northampton. The Rev. H. Bailey, of Tansor, near Pundle, to Miss Thompson, of Wisbeach.

At Towcester, Mr. W. Worth, to Miss Ormiston, of London.

Died.] At Northampton, after a long illness, Miss A. Miller, daughter of Mr. Alderman Miller.—Mr. Trafler, gent.

At Stamford Baron, aged 70, after a long illness, C. Lucas, esq. of Stamford Baron.—Mr. J. Balaam, fishmonger, of Monument-yard, London, youngest son of the late Alderman Balaam of Northampton.

At Cotgrave, aged 21, of a rapid decline, Miss Mansell, only daughter of the late general Mansell.

At Long Buckby, the Rev. G. Freeman, L. L. D. and vicar.—Also in her 86th year, Mrs. Denny, wife of the Rev. Mr. Denny.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Bacon, of Unwell, to Mrs. Ward, relict of the late Mr. Bacon, of the White Lion, Wisbeach.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. H. Howard, taylor.

At Ely, Mr. J. Garner, formerly master of the Bell Inn.—Mr. J. Barker, of Hobb's Lots, near Marcham.

At

At Sawston, in her 62d year, Mrs. A. Syms.

At Great Shelford, Mrs. Marshall, relict of Mr. C. Marshall, many years a common-councilman of Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

At Thetford assizes, the five following prisoners received sentence of death; J. Allen, and J. Day, for stealing several articles in the dwelling of the Rev. Isaac Horsey, at North Walsham; R. Grafton, for stealing a cow and three heifers; T. Whitrick, for stealing sheep from different persons; and J. Chatleburgh, for stealing six sheep, from Mr. R. Aldhouse, and Mr. J. Adams, of Saxlingham. Whitrick was reprieved, and the other four left for execution.

Married.] Mr. J. Purdy, linen-draper, late of Lynn, but now of Wood-street, Cheapside, London, to Miss Muggeride of Lynn.—Mr. J. Brown, merchant, to Miss Smith, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Spurgin, farmer, to Miss M. F. Whiteman; both of Dockine.—Mr. Balding, of Cromer, to Miss Howes of Overstrand.—The Rev. J. Partridge, of Cranwick, to Miss S. Everard, third daughter of E. E. Esq. of Middleton, near Lynn.—Mr. L. Norton, to Miss S. Rix, of Yaxham.—Mr. G. Gordon, of Norwich, to Miss Utting, daughter of the late Mr. U. surgeon, of Aylsham.—Mr. H. V. Worship, attorney, to Miss Dade, both of Yarmouth.

At Norwich, aged 67, Mrs. Chadley, widow.—Aged 18, after a very long, severe, and painful illness, Miss Woodrow.—Aged about 43, Mr. Joshua Nobbs.—In her 18th year (at her aunt's Mrs. Hatfield, in this city, where she was on a visit).—Sincerely regretted, Miss Friend, eldest daughter of J. F. Esq. of Birchinton in Kent.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Dixon, more than 40 years a ringer of the bells at St. Peter's Mancroft.—Aged 58, after a few days illness, E. Partridge, Esq.—In her 67th year, Mr. M. Shuldhams.

At Lynn, aged 17, Mr. T. Fysh, eldest son of J. Fysh, Esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Miller, tea-dealer.—Mrs. Barber.—aged 60, Capt. P. Dean, sen. of the Diana Packet. Dr. Packwood, late of the Agincourt ship of war.

At Pembroke Lodge, in her 79th year, Mrs. Loyd, widow of the Dr. Rev. Loyd, dean of Norwich.

Aged 79, Mr. T. Hewett, a respectable farmer, of Mattishall.—Aged 33, Mr. R. Lark, farmer, of Sizeland.

At Westacre High House, aged 68, after 40 years faithful servitude in the family of A. Hammond, Esq. Mr. R. Awock.—Mr. J. Nobbs, many years coachman to J. Gurney, Esq. of Lakenham.—Miss M. Blyth of Bireham Newton.—Aged 83, R. Cony, Esq. of Walpole St. Peters, in this county.—At Swaffham, in his 50th year, after a few days illness, Mr. R. Harwin, cabinet maker and upholsterer.

At Woodrising, in his 80th year, Mr. R. Darby, a respectable farmer.—After a short illness, Mrs. Neale, widow, of Great Ellingham.

At Alysham, aged 60, Mrs. E. Peterson, relict of the late J. Peterson, Esq.—Of a decline, aged 9 years, Master H. Eaton, youngest son of the Rev. R. Eaton Browne, of Elsing Hall.

At Hoveton, St. John's, Mr. J. Browne, a respectable farmer, and universally esteemed for the innocence and integrity of his life. He possessed uncommon natural abilities, and was a useful, honest, and industrious man.

SUFFOLK.

At Suffolk assizes, which commenced March 19, the following prisoners were tried and severally found guilty, viz. E. Cureton, T. Andlezack, and T. Oagles, privates in the 3d regiment of dragoons, for burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. J. Marven, of Copdock; J. Bealing, (a Ruffian) for a robbery in the dwelling-house of Mr. T. Taylor, of Spexall; W. Denton, for wilfully firing a pistol at William Carter, in the public street of Bury; and I. Miller, for a robbery in the dwelling-house of Mr. T. Constable, of Melford.

Married.] Mr. Woolner, to Miss Smith; and Mr. R. Howard, of Love, to Mrs. Scarry of Beccles.—Mr. A. Brook, junior, to Miss Knight, second daughter of Captain Knight, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. Foster, of Ipswich, to Miss Moore, eldest daughter of Mrs. Sexton, of Rettlestead Hall.

Died.] At Bury, 84, Mr. J. Harvey, brick-layer.—In his 17th year, sincerely lamented, Mr. Samuel Steels, eldest son of Mr. S. Steels.—Aged 82, Mrs. H. Fincham, a Quaker, and mother of Mr. Fincham, of Epping.

At Ipswich, Mr. Edward Orpwood, son of Mr. Orpwood, watchmaker.—Aged 77, after a lingering illness, Mr. J. Poppleton. The poor will lose in him a benevolent friend, and his acquaintance a valuable man.

Same place, advanced in years, Mr. Roger Beales, of Fornham, near Bury.—Aged 54, Mr. J. King, miller, of Beccles.—In an advanced age, Mr. Midson, farmer, of Heslitt.—Aged 70, Mr. S. Newson, linen-weaver, of Wrentham.

At Stratford St. Marys', E. Leeds, Esq.—Mr. J. Hollick.

ESSEX.

A new and spacious bridge is to be immediately erected over the river, at the east-end of the town of Colchester, for the accommodation of the public, and persons travelling on the Ipswich and Harwich roads.

Married.] W. Finch, Esq. of Billericay, to Miss C. Johnson, of Burnham.—Mr. T. Joslin, to Miss Bartwell, both of Billericay.—Mr. Price, linen-draper, to Miss Munton, both of Colchester.—Mr. F. Browning, eldest son of Mr. T. Browning, to Miss S. Palmer, both of Paglesham.—The Rev. C. F. Mustard,

[May 1,

tard, of Lexden, to Miss Janett, of Bolches-
ter.—D. Harridge, esq. junior, of Little
Stainbridge, to Miss Fulford, of Eastwood.—
Mr. Stammers, of Stisted, miller, to Miss
Blyth, of Bloomfield.—Mr. T. Balley, of
Little Forest-Hall, to Mrs. Stevens, widow,
of Tyfield.

Died.] At Colchester, in her 67th year,
Mrs. S. Phillips.—Mr. J. Stevens, innkeep-
er.—Miss Bunnell, eldest daughter of Mr. W.
Bunnell, auctioneer.

KENT.

At the Maidstone assizes, which commenced
March 16th, 137 prisoners were tried, of
whom, 39 were for capital offences, and re-
ceived sentence of death. Of these, twenty
were reprieved by the judges before they
left the town, and the rest were left for exe-
cution.

At a meeting of the Committee for superin-
tending the general concerns of the Hop-
planters, held at Maidstone, March 26, in
pursuance of public advertisement, it was
unanimously resolved, 'That it would be to
the interest and convenience, as well of the
Planters as of the public in general, that
open markets should be established for the sale
of hops.' A further meeting of the hop-
planters, land-holders, and others, interested
in the Plantation of Hops, is requested to dis-
cuss the propriety of such plan, and in case
it be adopted, to consider of the most advan-
tageous local situation for the establishment
of such markets.

Married.] Mr. J. Crispe, butcher, of
Boughton Monchelsea, to Miss Shepherd, of
Maidstone.—Mr. J. Bushel, of East-street,
Red-lion-square, to Miss M. L. Costeker, of
Ashford.—Mr. Wood, of the navy, to Miss
Browning, of Minster in Thanet.

At Upper Deal, Mr. E. Jones, coal-meter,
to Mrs. Simmons.—Mr. J. Pritchard, to
Mrs. Mauder.—J. Legg, esq. of Painshaw,
in the county of Durham, to Miss Waller, of
West Wickham, in this county.—The Rev.
P. Le Goyt, Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen
College, Oxford, to Miss Cairness, eldest
daughter of the late Major Cairness, of the
39th regiment.—Mr. W. Ottaway, to Miss
Nash, both of bridge.

Died.] At Canterbury, in an advanced age,
Mrs. Warner, late of Sturry.—In her 69th
year, Mrs. Six, relict of the late J. Six,
esq.

At Rochester, aged 47, after a short illness,
Mr. R. Rudd, dancing-master.—Mr. Route,
linen-draper.—Mr. M'Cormick, usher to the
free-school, at Tunbridge; he unfortunately
fell into the river and was drowned.

Mrs. Cooper, of Barham.

At Sheerness, Mrs. A. Whaley, wife of
Mr. Whaley, master painter of the dock-
yard.

At Folkestone, Mr. J. Godden, youngest
son of Mr. R. Godden.—Miss Gill, eldest
daughter of Mr. Gill, surgeon.

At Shipton, in Waltham parish, in her

83d year, Mrs. Crafts, widow.—Mr. W.
Austen, son of Mr. Austen, of Lambert's Land,
near Whitstable.

At Hythe, aged 19, in a decline, Mr. R.
Pyall, son of Mr. J. Pyall, baker.—Mrs.
Chapman, wife of Mr. Chapman, of Queen-
court, in Ospringe.—Mr. J. Steed, at the
Telegraph, Barham Downs.

Aged 80, year, the Rev. F. Gregory, M. A.
vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, and upwards
of fifty-four years minor-canon of Canterbury
cathedral; a character highly and universally
respected, for the excellent understanding
which he displayed in the discharge of his
moral and religious duties; as also, for accu-
racy of judgment, integrity of principle, be-
nevolence of heart, and fortitude of mind;
qualities rarely united in one person.

Same place, the Rev. J. Tatterhall, chap-
lain in ordinary to the King, and vicar of
Bredhurst, in this county.—Mr. J. Doble,
surgeon and apothecary, of Cranbrook.

SURREY.

At Kingston assizes, which ended March
28, the following persons received sentence
of death:—C. Payne, for stealing live poul-
try; W. Brown, for burglary; S. Wood, for
stealing a copper; J. Carvil, for sheep-stealing;
T. Hazard, alias Duncan, for highway-rob-
bery; John Sims, for the like offence; J.
Cherrington, for horse-stealing; M. Smith,
for shop-lifting; A. Dore, J. Snelling, J.
Badcock, and J. Stone, for sheep-stealing;
W. Tucker, and G. Ellis, for a burglary;
and J. Gray, for robbing a calico-ground at
Mitcham. Ten of these were reprieved, and
Brown, Carvil, Hazard, Sims, and Gray,
were ordered for execution.

Married.] Mr. J. Newman, of Merry Hill,
Herts, to Miss Webb, of Hanwell Heath.

Died.] In her 84th year, Mrs. Stone, of
Egham Hythe.—Mrs. Sharne, wife of R.
Sharne, esq. of Dulwich Hill.—Mr. J. Ed-
wards, of Ware, Herts.

SUSSEX.

At the assizes at Horsham, which ended
March 24, twenty-six prisoners were tried,
eleven of whom were capitally convicted,
and received sentence of death. Of these, nine
were reprieved before the judge left the town,
and the two others, William and John Card,
for stealing two well known racing fillies, the
property of Sir F. Poole, of Lewes, were left
for execution.

A remarkable instance of fecundity occurred
lately at Shopwyke, where a poll-ewe,
the property of Mr. James Guy, yeased six
lambs, four of which are since dead, but the
other two are now living, and in a thriving
state, with their dam.

Mr. Clayton's stock, at Battlehurst, near
Petworth, was sold on the 26th of March last,
at prices never before obtained in this county.
The beauty and excellence of the different
cattle drew together upwards of 600 amateurs.
Heifers at 30l.; calves, 17l.; and milch
cows at 36l.

Lately

Lately, the new dying-house belonging to the powder-works of Messrs. Hervey, of Battle, in this county, containing about 8 cwt. of gunpowder, blew up, with a terrible explosion; the building was shattered to atoms, and one man unfortunately killed.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. J. Hicks, master of the Old Ship Tavern.—Mrs. J. Cook, of Cuckfield.—Mr. Napper, of Horsham Common; he went to bed the preceding evening in perfect health and spirits, but was found by his domestic the next morning motionless, and a corpse.

Mr. Butterfield, an elderly farmer, of Stekingfield near Horsham; in reaching for a duck's nest, he fell into a pond, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Chichester, Mrs. Butler.—Mrs. Hippis.

HAMPSHIRE.

A grand new basin has been lately completed (or is on the point of being so) at Portsmouth, which will conveniently contain twelve ships of the line;—and within it are erecting commodious docks for seven sail more.

Married.] Mr. J. Rolfe, attorney, of Hatton Garden, London, to Miss E. Tredgold.—late of Chilbolton Farm, in this county.

The Rev. Mr. Isdell, canon of Winchester Cathedral, to Miss Wynn, both of Winchester.

At Wells, W. Scate, esq. barrister, to Miss May, of Pashley, in this county.—Mr. J. Silley, builder, of Southampton, to Miss Noyce, of Christchurch.

Died.] At Winchester, in childbed, Mrs. Hollis, wife of G. Hollis, esq.

At Southampton, G. Tarbutt, sen. esq.

At Froyle, Mrs. Childe, daughter of Mr. W. Budd, of Ropley.

Mrs. Myers, of Cold Harbour, Gosport.—Mr. A. Stewart, of the Gosport Fuzileers; he dropped down on the parade, and expired immediately.

T. Dennett, esq. of Alresford; a constant and liberal benefactor to the poor.

In his 50th year, after a few hours illness, Mr. T. Illey, of Leith Hall Estate, St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, the eldest son of the Rev. J. Illey, of Basingstoke.

At Torkay, in Devonshire, where he was ordered for the recovery of his health, H. Portal, esq. of Laverstock, in this county.

At Lymington, Mr. W. Butcher, of the Angel Inn, and late of the Crown Inn, Gosport.—Mr. Kent, farmer, of Minehead, in the New Forest.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Feltham, coach-painter, to Miss Green, both of Salisbury.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 79, J. S. Sambour, D. D. many years rector of St. Edmund's, and sub-dean of the cathedral Church.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] R. Campbell, esq. to Miss Farmer, both of Bath.

N. Johnstone, esq. of the island of Demerara, to Mrs. E. H. Hollis, of Bristol.

At Bath, Mr. P. Wright, to Miss E. Fry.—Mr. G. Bottle, to Miss Stone.—Mr. Gill, woolstapler, of Bristol, to Miss Bridge, youngest daughter of the late W. Bridge, esq. barrister and justice of peace for this county.—Mr. J. Nicolls, hatter, to Miss Rymell, both of Frome.

At Norton St. Phillips, Mr. S. Combs, to Miss A. Pearce.—Mr. I. Stephens, to Miss Baker, both of Bristol.—Mr. Cole, attorney, of Bridgwater, to Miss Newton, of Brickenhall, near Taunton.—Mr. W. Duckett, of Wedmore, hosier, to Miss Fear of Sutton Farm.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. W. Cloud, brother of Mr. J. Cloud, rope and fack-maker, of Bedminster.—Mr. S. Townend, dryfalter.—Mr. Smith, buckle-maker.—Mr. F. Smith, sword bearer to the corporation.—Mr. G. Wilmot, hallier.—Mr. Parker, farrier.—Mr. J. Castlemian, an eminent surgeon.—In his 75th year, J. Shapland, esq.

At Bath, Lady Duntze, relict of Sir J. Duntze, bart.—The Rev. W. C. Hopton, rector of Canon Frome, Hereford.

At Stokescroft, Mrs. Burd, widow of the late Mr. R. Burd, attorney, of Ilminster.

At Frome, Mr. R. Porch, auctioneer.

DORSETSHIRE.

A correspondent of Farley's Bristol Journal, vouches it for a fact, as it has been very recently decided, through a wager of a considerable sum depending thereon, that notwithstanding the present very exorbitant price of wheat, there are no less than nine hundred wheat-ricks standing within the circumference of fifteen miles round Warminster, besides immense quantities stored in barns and granaries!

Married.] C. Bowles, esq. of Shaftesbury, to Miss Shipley, both of Shaftesbury.—J. Horsford, esq. of Weymouth, to Miss Moor, daughter of the late T. Moor, esq. of Botwathick House, Cornwall.—T. Reynolds, esq. of the Royal North British Dragoons, to Miss Welsh, of Weymouth.

At Dorchester, T. Foster, esq. of the Royal Dragoons, to Mrs. Edwards, relict of the late Bryan Edwards, esq. M. P. for Grampound.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Bryer, of the King's Arms Inn.—Aged 71, Mrs. Coombs, matron of the Dorchester hospital.

At Blandford, aged 82, Mr. Simmonds, senior, bookseller and printer.—Mr. R. Sayer, of Bedminster.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Lieutenant R. Pridham, of the Centaur ship of war, of 74 guns, to Mrs. Glanville.—Mr. F. Barnacle, bookseller, to Miss P. Williams.—Mr. R. Ware, a respectable farmer, of North Tawton, to Miss Webber, of Oakhampton.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. E. Stoke, late a linen-draper.—J. J. Short, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 66, W. Crees, esq. alderman, and late agent victualler at this port.

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port. He had served nearly fifty years with distinguished fidelity in the different departments of the Victualling-office.

Same place, aged 70, Mrs. Veale, relict of the late W. Veale, esq.

In a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Hill, rector of Tavistock, near Barnstaple.

At Druyard House, near Exeter, Lady Pennyman, wife of Sir J. Pennyman, bart. and sister to Sir C. Grey, bart.

In London, where he had resided many years, Mr. T. Annelly, formerly of Exeter.—Miss E. Baring, daughter of J. Baring, esq. M. P. for Exeter.

At Grabtree, aged 100, Mr. Gandell, who had been from a child, till within the last years, in the service of the great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, of the present Lord Boringdon.

SCOTLAND.

The Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, announced their intention (on the 24th of March last,) to give a number of premiums during the present year, for promoting the fisheries of cod, ling, and tusk, sun, or sail-fish, on the coasts of Scotland, for vessels of sixteen tons burden, and upwards; (freighted, &c, from owners who are resident in Scotland) taking and curing the greatest quantity of the above fish, a premium of 2l. per ton of dried fish, not exceeding in all 40l.; and for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th next greatest quantities, premiums not exceeding the sums of 30l. 2l. 2l. 16l. 14l. and 10l. respectively; also for vessels and boats of any burthen, on which the greatest quantity of oil shall be obtained from the sun or sail-fish caught a premium at the rate of 1s. per gallon, not exceeding the sum of 14l.; and for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th next greatest quantities, premiums not exceeding 9l., 7l., 6l., 5l., 4l., and 2l. 10s. respectively; also, for the vessels or boats of any burthen, from which the greatest quantity of oil shall be obtained from the dog-fish caught, a premium at the rate of 1s. per gallon, not exceeding the sum of 14l.; and for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th next greatest quantities, premiums not exceeding 9l. 7l. 6l. 5l. 4l. and 2l. 10s. respectively.

The Glasgow Society of the Sons of the Ministers of the established Church of Scotland, held their eleventh Anniversary Meeting at Glasgow, on March 26th last, when, after admitting a number of new members, electing proper officers, &c. they distributed for the excellent purposes of the charity, the annual interest of their increasing capital, together with the liberal collection of 69l. 1s. 9d. received at the church of St. Andrews, where a sermon was preached on the occasion, with the addition of 9l. 2s. sent to the secretary, by private individuals.

Married.] Mr. J. M'Crowther, merchant, of Greenock, to Miss Gibson, daughter of the late J. Gibson, esq. of Linlithgow.

At Cultra, M. L. M'Causland, esq. to Miss M. Kennedy, second daughter of J. Kennedy, esq.—A. Wylie, esq. of Corsock, to Miss M. Gillespie, of Edinburgh.—Mr. Mowbray, writer to the signet, to Miss E. Scourgall, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Scourgall, merchant, in Leith.

At Glasgow, Mr. W. Dagleish, merchant, to Miss E. Wylie, daughter of B. Wylie, esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Hon. Robert Arbuthnot, third son of the late Hon. John Viscount of Arbuthnot.—Mrs. J. Scott, relict of the late A. Scott, of Rossie.—Mr. A. Campbell, late merchant in Glasgow.—In his 89th year, Mr. A. Mercer, merchant.—Mrs. Isabella Grant, daughter of the deceased Lord Elchies.—Mrs. L. T. Gordon, relict of the late N. Gordon, esq. of Whitehill.—Mr. G. Johnstone, writer to the signet.—Gilbert Elliott, esq.

At Leith, Mrs. J. Livingstone, widow.—Mr. J. Hunter, merchant.

At Dumfries, W. Welsh, esq. of Stileston.

At Eskadale, Invernesshire, Captain Hugh Fraser.

At Dalmellington, in Ayrshire, Major W. M'Myne, late of the 58th regiment.

At Fountainbridge, Mrs. Anne Arbuthnot, daughter of the deceased Hon. Thomas Arbuthnot, merchant, in Edinburgh.

At Orchill, Miss A. Græme, sister of the late P. Græme, of Inchbrakie.

At Aberdeen, Miss J. Blues, only daughter of Captain Blues.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lucknow, General Martine. He has left the greater part of 30 lacks of rupees (upwards of 400,000. sterling) for the foundation and support of charitable and literary establishments in India. His own house, which was a great curiosity, built more in the form of a fortification than a dwelling house, he has ordered to be converted into a mausoleum, in the middle of which he is to be buried. The sum of 12,000. is appropriated for its support and repair.

Bonnières, one of the greatest ornaments of the French-bar, recently died in the prime of life, of an inflammation on the lungs, when apparently in excellent health. He may be said to have been endowed by nature with an admirable memory, and a peculiar facility of elocution, added to which, his voice was impressive, his action just and natural, and his person the most agreeable. It is extraordinary, that he had twice escaped the proscriptions against him, and the general massacres committed in the prisons at Paris, where he was twice confined, by the infamous factions of the day.

At

At Brunswick, aged 85, her Royal Highness Philippina Charlotte, Duchess Dowager of Brunswick, sister of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, relict of the late and mother of the present Duke. She was born March 13, 1716.

At Petersburg, died M. Soimonof, Senator and President of the Council of Commerce. He was a great lover of astronomy, and had an observatory and a fine assortment of instruments there; a short time previous to his death, so great was his zeal in this science, that he was planning the erection of another observatory at Moscow, where was his country seat.

At Gottingen, aged 81, Abraham Kaestner, native of Leipsic. He was Director of the Observatory, since the time of Tobie Maye and Lichtenberg; he has given sundry Memoirs on Astronomy in German and Latin, in the Memoirs of Gottingen. He was celebrated for mathematics and Literature. Details of him are to be found in M. Zach's Journal for July. His life has been printed at Leipsic, in a hand-bill of the University, the 50th year after his reception.

The 28th of December, 1800, died Jacques Antonie Joseph Cousin, well known for a work he published in 1787, on the Introduction to Physical Astronomy, filled with learned and useful calculations.

Jean Albert Euler, son of the celebrated Leonard Euler, died at Petersburg, the 6th of September, aged 66. There are extant several Memoirs of his relative to Astronomy and other learned disquisitions.

The Chevalier Jean Alexandre de Brambilla, first surgeon of the emperor, Director of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, and Member of several Academies and learned Societies, died at Padua, the 29th of July 1800, aged 62.

Michel Denis, of the aulic council, died at Vienna, on the 29th of September last, aged 71. He was first Keeper of the Imperial Library, and equally distinguished as a poet and a man of literature. For an account of his works, see the *Magasin Encyclopédique*, vol. II. p. 413.

On the 19th of September, aged 55, died at Dresden, M. Koehler the celebrated astronomer.

Hanna, who is thought to have been the last Chinese Astronomer, died at Pekin. The French General, Saint Lazare, eager to fulfil his mission, placed him with the famous Jerome Lalande, to study astronomy; as he was near Pekin, when met by the English, as appears from the Embassy of Lord Macartney.

William Haas, one of the most active and distinguished men of his country, died the 8th of June, 1800, at the Monastery of Saint Urban, in the canton of Lucern. He was born at Basil, the 23d of August, 1741; from his father an eminent type-founder, originally of Nuremberg, he learnt that art, at the same time devoting himself to the Study

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of Sciences, under the Professors of the University at Basil, which was then in great repute. But he principally studied Mathematics under the great Bemorielli. From the death of his father in 1764, he continued to follow his business till 1789, at which period he wholly established his son in the business, who is also well known for his abilities as a type-founder and printer. Haas during the 23 years of his continuance in business made several attempts to embellish the type, and was the first in Germany and Switzerland, who successfully engraved a French type, in the style of Baskerville. The 8vo. edition of Voltaire, published by Thurneysen, was the first work to which this new letter was appropriated, and from that period, he has been justly celebrated in Germany. Several other discoveries and improvements in the typographical art, insure him a distinguished place, in the history of printing. The following were his chief improvements. A new printing-press established in 1772, which facilitated in a great measure that very useful art, and to the invention of which, Haas lays sole claim. A second invention, which although less conspicuous, is not less useful in the typographical art, is a systematic arrangement of the filets and interlinings, a description of which was published in 1772. The third improvement, is the art of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. Mr. Preuschon first communicated the idea to Haas, without conceiving its accomplishment possible, but after many trials, Haas surmounted every difficulty, upon which this invention received the name of Typometry. The learned Breitkopf disputed with Haas the honor of this discovery, which he affirmed, had occupied his attention for 20 years. But it is proved that neither M. Preuschon nor M. Haas had the smallest knowledge of the researches of Mr. Breitkopf, who had never published any thing on the subject, this afterwards became obvious, for on Mr. Breitkopf's publishing the method he had planned, it was found that Haas had followed a totally different system for the accomplishment of this improvement. Several charts were published by Haas which gained him universal applause; he also published many of his productions in the Memoirs of the Economical Society at Basil, of which he was a member. He also belonged to the Helvetic Society, which assembled for many years at Oltan. He was also one of the founders of the Helvetic Military Society, and in 1790 was elected a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Berlin. During his youth, he devoted several years to the military service of his country; and to his abilities, his country also owes the Corps of Artillery, instituted after the system under his own direction; and to his spirited endeavours Basil is also indebted for several improvements. After the revolution, Haas was nominated a member of the National Convention for the canton of Basil; and after its

separation he was elected to the Hevetic Legislature. The Directory afterwards made him Inspector General of the Hevetic Artillery, and it was in this quality that he made the campaign in Switzerland. The occupying the lake of Constance, and the retreat which ensued, made him sensible how much a School of Artillery was requisite. Government took the hint, and the School was established in the Monastery of Saint Urban in the canton of Lucern. Haas superintended it till his death with all the vigor of youth. He died at Saint Urban, of the dropsy, and was buried at Roggwil, a village in the canton of Berne, with the honours due to his dignity, as a member of the Legislature, and to his military station.

[The remains of the late Earl of Powis whose death we announced in our last, being attended from his house in Portland-place, London, by the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Berwick, the Members for Ludlow, Bishop's Castle, Montgomery, &c. on its way to Powis Castle, it was there received by the principal gentlemen of the county, and a train of his Lordship's tenantry and servants, who proceeded with it from thence to interment in the family-vault at Welsh Pool. At the conclusion of the service, the coronet being offered at the altar, his Lordship's several titles were solemnly proclaimed—viz. Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Baron Powis of Powis Castle, and Baron Herbert of Ludlow. The

concourse of people assembled was beyond all precedent, and their respectful behaviour during the ceremony evinced their feelings on the solemn occasion. By descent from his father, Henry Arthur Herbert, who was at the head of one great branch of the Herbert family, his Lordship was Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Baron Herbert of Ludlow, and Baron Powis of Powis Castle. Through his mother, who was at the head of another great branch of the same family, his Lordship was descended from and heir to the Herberts, who heretofore had the Marquisate, Earldom, and Barony of Powis. Her paternal grandfather (to whom, on the death of her uncle, the last Marquis of Powis, without issue, she was only child of, his youngest brother became heir) being Marquis and Earl of Powis, Viscount Montgomery, and Baron of Powis; which Barony of Powis he derived from his ancestor, Sir William Herbert, created Lord Powis in the fifth year of Charles I. the Earldom and Marquisate from another ancestor of the Christian-name and Sur-name, created Earl of Powis in 1674, and Marquis of Powis and Viscount Montgomery in 1687; this latter ancestor was created Duke of Powis. His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, Colonel of the Shropshire Militia, and Recorder of Ludlow. He died a bachelor, leaving and only sister, wife of the present Lord Clive.]

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE unexpected event, from which hopes have arisen of a change in the politics of *Russia*, has excited among the merchants very sanguine expectations of the restoration of the British ships and property which had been confiscated, and of which, previous to this event, there appeared so little prospect of recovery, that most of the underwriters by whom it was insured, have paid total losses thereon. The suspension of commercial intercourse with this country, caused the merchandize that was seized to sell considerably higher than usual, which, if the accounts come to be fairly adjusted, will be no small advantage to the merchants here, arising from a measure intended to do them the greatest injury.

The *Countervailing Duties of Excise*, imposed in consequence of the Union, on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, on importation from thence into Great Britain are as follow—*Beer* 8s. per barrel of 36 gallons. *Bricks* 5s. per 1000; *plain tiles* 4s. 1d. per 1000; *pan or ridge tiles* 12s. 1d.; *paving tiles*, not exceeding ten inches square, 2s. 5d. per 100; *exceeding ten inches square* 4s. 1d. per 100. *Candles*, of tallow, 1d. per lb.; of wax or spermaceti, 3½d. per lb. *Chocolate, cocoa or cocoa paste*, 2s. per lb. *Cyder and Perry* 19s. 2d. per hogshead. *Plate Glass* 2s. 2½d. per square foot; *flint, enamel, stained, paste, or phial glass* 43s. 6d. per Cwt.; *broad glass* 8s. 1d. per Cwt.; *crown glass or German sheet glass*, 29s. 9d. per Cwt.; *chemical and garden glasses*, and all other vessels of common bottle metal 4s. 0½d. per Cwt.; *any other sorts of Irish glass* 42s. per Cwt. *Hops* 1½ per lb. *Leather*, manufactured or unmanufactured, various rates, according to the description thereof. *Mead* 12½d. per gallon. *Paper* first class 2½d. per lb.; second class 1d. per lb.; third class ½d. per lb.; *pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard* 10s. 6d. per Cwt.; *glazed papers for clothiers and hot-pressers* 6s. per Cwt.; *books, bound or unbound*, 2d. per lb. *Printed Goods*, viz. *paper hangings* 1½d. per square yard; *foreign calicoes and muslins, printed, painted, stained, or dyed*, in Ireland, in addition to the duty payable on the importation of foreign calicoes, and muslins 7d. per yard. *Printed, painted, stained, or dyed Irish, made calicoes, muslins, linens, and stuffs, made either of cotton or linen mixed with other materials, fustians, velvets, velvet-erets, dimities, and other figured stuffs, made of cotton and other materials, mixed or wholly made of cotton wool*, 3½d. per yard. *Printed, stained, painted, or dyed silk handkerchiefs, in addition to the duty on the importation of silk*, 4½d. per yard; *other printed, stained, painted,*

ordyed silks 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard. Salt 10s. per bushel. Soap, hard, cake, or ball soap 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.; soft soap 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. British Spirits 5s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per gallon. Starch or hair-powder 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Sweets or made wines 42s. per barrel of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Tobacco and Snuff, at various rates, from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb. Verjuice 7s. 8d. per hogshead. Vinegar 12s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per barrel. Gilt Wire 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ per ounce, troy; silver wire 7d. per ounce; gold thread, gold lace, or gold fringe, made of plate wire spun upon silk 7s. 8d. per lb.; silver ditto 5s. 9d. per lb.

For some time past, Mr. Beresford and other gentlemen, with a select number of the officers in the revenue department of Ireland, particularly the Secretary to the Commissioners, have been incessantly employed in settling the commercial regulations which are finally to take place between Great Britain and Ireland, in consequence of the Union.

A very considerable number of forged notes of the Bank of Ireland, and of the several bankers, having been passed of late, by strangers who frequent the different fairs and markets, as cattle-jobbers, for the express purpose of putting off such notes, a circular letter and notice has been promulgated throughout Ireland, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, recommending to all persons not to deal with or deliver their cattle or other property to any person who is an utter stranger, unless such stranger shall be recommended by some known person or shall pay for the same in specie. Some caution of this kind is requisite in England, particularly with respect to the one and two pound Bank notes, of which description a considerable number of forged ones have lately been detected.

The Exchange between Dublin and London at present amounts to 14 per cent. making a loss of £5. 13s. 4d. on every £100 sterling remitted from Ireland to this country, a disadvantage which materially affects persons possessing property in Ireland, who from parliamentary duty or any other cause are under the necessity of residing in this country.

The trade of Greenock has, during several years been rapidly increasing, and has now attained an extent and value highly respectable. To meet the rising commerce of a place already of so much consequence, a bill, not only to extend and improve the harbours, but to better regulate the general police, is to be immediately brought into parliament.

The produce of the revenue of the Post-office has generally been considered as affording a tolerable criterion of the state of commercial activity; in this view the following account deserves attention; it must however be admitted that it appears to require some little explanation.

Account of the nett revenue of the General Post-office paid into the Exchequer, exclusive of Parliamentary pensions and grants, from the year 1760 to the year 1800, both inclusive, distinguishing each year.

The Years ending the Fifth of April.

1761 £. 36,400	1771 £. 100,100	1781 £. 142,400	1791 £. 325,000
1762 36,400	1772 118,400	1782 123,100	1792 340,484
1763 36,400	1773 149,400	1783 148,400	1793 384,000
1764 46,400	1774 147,400	1784 177,400	1794 392,000
1765 88,100	1775 153,400	1785 225,100	1795 421,000
1766 101,400	1776 165,500	1786 264,000	1796 442,000
1767 105,400	1777 141,400	1787 254,000	1797 500,000
1768 109,400	1778 118,400	1788 274,000	1798 632,000
1769 110,400	1779 121,400	1789 300,000	1799 683,000
1770 105,400	1780 121,400	1790 361,000	1800 699,000

And taking a whole year to the fifth of January, 1801 716,000

Account of the value of all Exports from Great Britain, for three years, distinguishing the value of British produce and manufactures from the value of foreign articles exported.

Years ending the 5th of January.	British manufactures.	Foreign articles.	Total.
1799	£. 19,672,503	£. 13,919,275	£. 33,591,778
1800	24,84,213	11,907,116	35,991,329
1801	24,411,068	17,166,145	41,577,213

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the weather has been constantly favourable for every purpose of agriculture; much barley has of course been put into the ground, which was probably seldom or ever better prepared for its reception. The wheats we are informed "throughout the kingdom never could appear finer than they do at this time; and the spring seed corn never went better into the ground than it has done this season." The average price of wheat throughout England and Wales, is 150s. 6d. per quarter; of rye, 110s. 7d. of barley, 87s. 9d. of oats, 44s. 11d. beans, 74s. 11d.

The spring sowing in Scotland is nearly finished. The seed was never committed to the soil with a fairer prospect of producing an abundant return, the agriculturist having had every opportunity of performing the necessary operations in the most perfect manner possible. The weather in that district, has been latterly uncommonly dry, and at times, as uncommonly cold, particularly on the 12th instant. Every species of vegetation was much affected; the prospect of a crop

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of fruit which was great before, is now very poor. The wheats, early spring corns, and young clovers, (clovers sown last spring, 1800), have recovered sooner than could have been expected. On the west side of the island, the season has not been so favourable, much rain having fallen there, during the high gales from W. and S. W. which has impeded their operations. Grain is not in plenty: sale dull; prices rather lower.

Such, we are farther told, has been the unequalled fineness of the season, that the cattle have seldom been housed during the winter, the herbage being so abundant, that the farmers have not exhausted more than one third of an average quantity of hay and fodder; vegetables for the use of man have likewise been abundant, though perhaps not fairly brought to market; any degree of rot among the sheep is unknown; and other kinds of cattle have fed well, and been uncommonly healthy; indeed, so genial has the season been towards the animal tribe, that their increase is almost unparalleled; lambs are at least two thirds in number more than generally re-collected, fifteen ewes in twenty having twins, &c. In fact, such has been the fitness of the season for the purposes of vegetation, that the meadows, pastures, and other grass lands scarcely ever afforded a more verdant appearance, or were fuller of grass at so early a period.

From the facility of feeding all sorts of live stock, which this abundance of green food must afford, the present high prices of fat stock cannot probably long be kept up. At Smithfield, beef sells from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, from 5s. od. to 7s. 4d.; and pork, from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, beef sells from 4s. to 5s. 4d. mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. veal, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. pork, from 5s. od. to 6s. 8d. and lamb, from 5s. to 7s.

Hay is somewhat lower in price. At St. James's market, 5l. 10s. to 6l.; at Whitechapel, 4l. 10s. to 6l.; clover, 6l. 6s. to 6l. 15s.

Straw. At St. James's market 2l. 14s. 6d. to 3l. 3s.; at Whitechapel, 2l. 6s. to 2l. 16s.

Hops. The young hop vines perhaps never looked more healthy and vigorous than at present.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March, to the 24th of April, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30°.12' { March 31, and } Wind E.
Lowest 29.19. April 7 and 8. Wind W.

Greatest variation in { 4-tenths of an inch 24 hours. } nearly.

From the evening of the 6th, to the same Time on the 7th of April, the Mercury fell from 29°.57' to 29°.19.'

Thermometer.

Highest 66°. { April 4. Wind N. E.
Lowest 31°. April 9, at eight in the morning, Wind N.

Greatest variation in { 15°. 24 hours.

The Mercury in the thermometer stood at 54° at nine in the evening of the 4th instant, and, on the next evening, it was down to 39°.

The quantity of rain fallen is equal to 562 inches of depth, the rain-gauge standing eleven feet from the ground.

Although at the usual hour of taking our accounts of the state of the weather, the greatest variation was 15° only, in 24 hours, yet the changes which have taken place in the heat of the atmosphere, have been very considerable during the present month. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th instant the thermometer stood at 66°, the next morning at sunrise it was but a little higher than the freezing point, and in the following night we had a sharp frost, the Mercury being 6° below the freezing point at five in the morning of the 6th instant. Thus we may fairly reckon that the change in the atmosphere in the course of 36 hours, could not be less than 42 degrees. Other considerable variations were perceived between the 10th and 15th days of this month. On the morning of the 12th there was a considerable fall of snow.

This month has presented us with twenty-two days without rain, of which the greater number have been remarkably brilliant. From the twenty-fourth of March to the fourth of April inclusive every day was fine and clear, with the exception of the morning of the 30th, during which some small rain fell, but the barometer was rising the whole time. The wind has chiefly blown from the east.

All Persons, Booksellers, &c. in America, who wish to be regularly supplied with the Monthly Magazine, may address themselves to Messrs. SWORDS, of New-York or to Messrs. LARKIN, at Boston.